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No. 1672.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

PRICE
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KING'S COLLEGE, London.—PROFESSOR-SHIP OF BOTANY.—This OFFICE being now VACANT, the Council are ready to receive applications from Gentlemen desirous of offering themselves for the same. For further particulars apply to
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LECTURES especially addressed to **TEACHERS**, will be delivered at the **SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM**, on the following Monday Evenings at Eight o'clock:—
1859 November.—THE **BUDRUM SCULPTURES** in the British Museum and their relation to Architecture. By C. T. NEWTON, Esq. M.A. Student of Christchurch, Oxford.
1859 November.—ON THE **CHEMISTRY OF FOOD**. By Dr. LANKASTER, M.D. F.R.S., Superintendent of the Animal and Food Collections, South Kensington Museum.

1859 November.—ON THE **PREPARATION OF FOOD**. By Dr. LANKASTER, M.D. F.R.S.
1859 December.—ON **LESSENING THE IRKSOMENESS OF INSTRUCTION**. By the Rev. W. H. BROOKFIELD, M.A., One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.
1859 December.—HOW TO SET ABOUT THE **BUILDING OF A SCHOOL**. By HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
1859 December.—ON THE **PROGRESS OF SEEING**. By Dr. G. KINKADEL, formerly Professor of the History of Art and Civilization in the University of Bonn.

The Lecture Theatre will hold 400 persons. 300 seats will be reserved exclusively for Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, Pupils, Teachers, &c.; who upon application and registering their names will obtain tickets at 6d. each for the whole Course. Tickets for the remaining 100 seats will be issued at 5s. each for the Course, or in each Lecture, when there may be room in the Theatre. Tickets may be obtained at the Society's Apartments, and at Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 130, Piccadilly.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

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UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—DONNELLAN LECTURE.

Applications from Candidates for the Office of **DONNELLAN LECTURER** for 1860, should be sent to the Registrar of the University on or before the 25th of November. Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to lecture, and to be a Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland, who are Masters of Arts of the University of Dublin, are eligible.
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Candidates must give **Fourteen Days' Notice** of their intention to offer themselves for Examination.
A Syllabus of the Examinations may be obtained on application at the Rooms of the Institute.
By order of the Council,
JOHN REDDISH, Honorary Secretary.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Secretaries.
12, St. James's-square, S.W., Nov. 8, 1859.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—EVENING EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.—ON Wednesday, November 16th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, will be delivered the first of a Course of Ten Lectures, ON THE PHYSICAL HISTORY, STRUCTURE, AND MATERIALS OF THE EARTH: in completion of the Cycle of Educational Lectures on those subjects, delivered from 1854 to 1859. By E. W. BRAYLEY, F.R.S., F.G.S.

As to be continued on succeeding Wednesday at the same hour. Three other Courses of Educational Lectures will be given on Wednesday and Friday Evenings in the ensuing season:—ON **CHEMISTRY**, by Mr. T. A. MALONE, F.R.S., Director of the Laboratory in the London Institution; on **ZOOLOGY**, by Dr. COBBOLD; and on **BOTANY**, by Professor BENTLEY.

LONDON INSTITUTION LABORATORY.

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INSTRUCTIONS will also be given by Mr. MALONE in the Principles and Practice of PHOTOGRAPHY, including the Collodion and Wax-paper Processes, and Printing from the Negative, in the Photographic Room of the Institution.
Further particulars respecting these Classes may be obtained at the Laboratory of the London Institution daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

By order, WILLIAM TITE, Hon. Sec.

LONDON INSTITUTION. October 12, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution during the ensuing Season, commencing on **MONDAY**, November 14, at Seven o'clock in the Evening precisely:—

FIRST COURSE—Six Lectures 'On the Radiation and Absorption of Heat by Thermal Action,' by John Tyndall, Esq. Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution, **MONDAY**, November 14th, 21st, 28th; December 5th, 12th, 19th, 1859.

SECOND COURSE—Four Lectures 'On the Organs and Phenomena of the Senses, Intellectual Powers, and Memory,' by Joseph Towne, Esq. Modeler to Guy's Hospital, **MONDAY**, January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 1860.

THIRD COURSE—Five Lectures 'On the Results of the Use of Music in Divine Worship, and its Influence on the Art in general,' by Joseph Pittman, Esq., Chapel-Master and Organist to the Monastery of Lincoln's Inn, **MONDAY**, January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, 1860.

FOURTH COURSE—Six Lectures 'On Experimental Physiology,' by F. W. PAYE, Esq. M.D., Professor of Physiology at Guy's Hospital, **MONDAY**, March 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; April 2nd, 9th, 1860.

FIFTH COURSE—Six Lectures 'On Eminent Personages of English History, living between the years 1680 and 1800,' by the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., Editor of British History and Archaeology in the Royal Society of Literature, **MONDAY**, April 3rd, 10th, May 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 1860.

SIXTH COURSE—Two Lectures 'On Commercial Law,' in connection with the Traverses Testimonial Fund, by George Woodruff Hastings, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, General Secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, **MONDAY**, June 4th, 11th, 1860.

In addition to the preceding, the following Courses of **EDUCATIONAL LECTURES** will also be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution, commencing on **WEDNESDAY**, November 16, at seven o'clock in the Evening precisely. They are intended especially for the Families of Proprietors, who will be admitted to them by a separate Ticket, which is sent to every Proprietor:—

FIRST COURSE—Ten Lectures 'On the Physical History, Structure, and Materials of the Earth,' in completion of the Cycle of Educational Lectures on those subjects, delivered from 1854 to 1859, by E. W. BRAYLEY, Esq. F.R.S., F.G.S., Member of the British Meteorological Society, **WEDNESDAY**, November 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 1859; January 4th, 11th, 18th; February 1st, 1860.

SECOND COURSE—Eighteen Lectures 'On Certain Principles of Vegetable and Animal Chemistry, as they apply to the Arts and Purposes of Life,' by Thomas A. MALONE, Esq. F.R.S., Director of the Laboratory in the London Institution, **FRIDAY**, November 19th, 26th; December 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, 1859; January 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 1860.

THIRD COURSE—Ten Lectures 'On the Structure and Habits of the Mammalia,' by T. SPENSER COBBOLD, Esq. M.D. F.R.S., Emeritus Curator of the Anatomical Museum in the University of Edinburgh, **WEDNESDAY**, February 8th, 15th; March 7th, 14th, 21st; April 4th, 11th; May 2nd, 9th, 16th, 1860.

FOURTH COURSE—Ten Lectures 'On the Structure and Functions of the Nutritive Organs of Plants,' by Robert Bentley, Esq. F.R.S., Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society, **FRIDAY**, March 20th, 27th; April 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 1860.

Five Conversations will be held on the Evenings of **WEDNESDAY**, December 31st, 1859; January 18th, February 15th, March 15th; and April 18th, 1860.

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ITALY.—A Course of TEN LECTURES will be delivered at his Residence, 4, Fitzroy-square, by Mr. N. TRAVERS, Professor of Modern History in the Ladies' College, Regent-square, beginning SATURDAY, November 12, at 8 p.m.

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THE SCREW FLEETS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN 1859-60.—Mr. C. PICKERING receives applications for ENGAGEMENTS for his new work 'On the Screw Fleets of England and France in 1859-60,' illustrated by Drafts and Diagrams of the most approved Model Ships of both Fleets, taken by himself at sea in his harbour, together with some remarks on the state of Naval Gunnery in both Services.

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LITERATURE

On the Strength of Nations. By Andrew Bisset. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

AN empire is never so weak, says Montesquieu, as when every village is fortified. It can never be so powerful as when all the cities and towns have their train-bands and regiments of rifle-volunteers. In Montesquieu's masterly treatise, which Mr. Bisset seems to have neglected, 'On the Greatness and the Decay of Rome,' the corruption of morals is traced as parallel to a decline of the military spirit. Here we have the very point at which Mr. Bisset aims. In a voluminous essay, very confused and discursive, abounding in crotchets, and narrowly reasoned, there is a vigorous appeal to the common sense and patriotism of Englishmen. M. de Montalembert has speculated upon our national future, with an obvious reference to the unpardonable Protestant heresy; but Mr. Bisset, so far as we may assume ourselves to have reached his meaning, is for silence, discipline, and conical bullets. His method of stating a theory is singularly irregular, yet not a little pedantic. Large citations are made from the histories of Greece and Rome, Spain and Turkey, France and England, and these are accompanied by profuse quotations of opinion and biography,—drifting, as we surmise, towards the general conclusion that Great Britain is comparatively defenceless, and may be on the brink of tremendous dangers. Doubtless, there is a fascination in the question put by Mr. Bisset—"Why are nations strong, and how do they degenerate?" But consider the multiplicity of replies! There is a toxophilite, who insists that we are great solely because our ancestors cherished yew-trees in churchyards. There is another, a concrete parody of Brillat-Savarin, who traces every glorious event, from Runnymede to Waterloo, to the fact that Guy Earl of Warwick was fed upon beef. Thirdly, our prosperity has been attributed to the Tudor confiscations, and this process of inference is a pleasant one; since it admits of no balancing or wavering, but drives, straight on, to a demonstration. It might be suggested that nations are complex, and that morality is not a simple rule,—that history is made up of a thousand-and-one elements,—and that something is due to Nature, no less than to Parliaments, kitchens, drill-sergeants and bowmen, Agincourt and Cressy notwithstanding. Mr. Bisset, indeed, seems to have a vague notion of this versatility, for he wanders into much that might be deemed irrelevant, if the argument stood upon a more restricted basis. As it is, we quite agree with him that to melt a pearl may be false policy, on a par with the disbanding of a troop,—and that Nero set a bad example when he built his Golden House, which was not eclipsed even by his memorable atrocities. We could have wished, to say truth, that Mr. Bisset had planned his disquisition with more art, and indulged in less digressive gossip; we would have had him, too, range over a broader surface, and examine the literature of his subject, instead of confining himself to a few obvious, and, in one sense, superficial authorities. Taken for what it is, however, the book is useful; it is written in the tone of the day,—it strikes a salient evil,—it is of and for the times.

Mr. Bisset is not among those who despair of the Commonwealth. Still, Cambridge study and practical observation have persuaded him to fear for the future of England. He is unmistakeably warm from the classics, and deals in Greek and Latin as though he were an adept

of the Trivium and Quadrivium, with John of Salisbury for a master and Robert Pullus for a pupil. He treats of the strength of nations. Is England, then, strong? The question concerns us all, in square and cloister, amid lemon-scent or library-dust. Extraordinary emphasis is laid, as we have noted, upon physical force and material armaments, but not in contempt of moral and intellectual power, or that vital patriotism which turns chalk into granite, and is in itself more than "the white weapon" or gunpowder can ever be. Something is tending, Mr. Bisset imagines, to enfeeble us nationally. We are apathetic, neglectful of duty, and incredulous of danger. The inquiry is an opportune one. Are we now, despite the volunteers, approaching the ignoble state idealized by Bacon, when "not the hundredth poll will be fit for a helmet"? Is the English heart poor, and the English sinew failing? Mr. Bisset writes a warning. We are to remember the contrast between Marathon and Cheronea; but, it may be suspected, the example of Greece will never again alarm a modern. If we speak of English archers, of the days when they shot like Persians, there may be a thrill and an echo; but Athens and Sparta are dead and dumb, though possibly not so infamous as to deserve the retrospective vituperations of Mr. Bisset. Does Mr. Bisset, however, hope to create a sensation, or caution the English mind, by dilating on the strategy of Epaminondas or the Athenian militia; on the dust of a Delium, or the rhetoric of Pericles? At any rate, he serves a purpose, which is to drag in an oratorical anathema upon oratory, the drama suffering also. Not to quarrel with him for his estimate of the epic and the play; not to break any lance for Aristophanes, who has never yet been sufficiently admired or despised, but to show in what a Platonic moody mind Mr. Bisset writes, we shall here intrude an extract:—

"If it be true, as Mr. Grote contends, that not only the oratory of Demosthenes and Pericles, and the colloquial magic of Socrates, but also the philosophical speculations of Plato and the systematic politics, rhetoric, and logic of Aristotle, are traceable to the practice of public speaking in the shape of long harangues and dialectic discussion, it is admitted by the same historian that the power of speech in the direction of public affairs became more and more obvious, developed, and irresistible towards the culminating period of Grecian history—the century preceding the battle of Cheronea; till at last it reached its highest point and Greece its destruction at the same time. But whether or not it be true that the powers of thought of Socrates and Plato are in any degree attributable to this practice, it appears to me of the first moment to endeavour to show what were the opinions of Plato and his master Socrates respecting the effects of oratory on the well-being of a nation, and how far those opinions were borne out by the result which followed a very few years after Plato's death. The world was too young then to have furnished data for a political philosophy, but it is wonderful how truly the inspiration of Plato had divined what the experience of the succeeding two thousand years was to confirm: namely, that orators are the ruin of every State in which they obtain predominance."

Rather far off this from the question, whether England be declining! But we have a tribune which Mr. Bisset would convert into a pillory. There is another long stretch of erudition, Tusculan or otherwise, as the reader may be pleased to appreciate it, and then the plain proposal comes for limiting all speeches in the legislature to a quarter of an hour, with some exceptions in favour of ministers making official statements, which "would make the English parliament nearly perfect as a deliberative assembly." That is to say, if a speaker had an hour's argument to deliver, he must sacrifice

three-fourths of it. The same with books, we hope. Instead of these eleven chapters, Mr. Bisset must be satisfied with one, leaving ten-elevenths of his meaning unexpressed. But no: the volume is a preface; it is to be followed by a more ample development. Only the orator shall be restricted. Socrates said it to Gorgias, and the rule holds good for Westminster. *Cui bono*, however, when the Delectus is thus hurled at us?—

"Even in a government like that of England, the power of orators has been great for the last 200 years. How much greater it would become if that government were assimilated much more than it is at present to the Athenian democracy may be inferred from the known power of the orators in the latter days of Athenian independence. Socrates, in Plato's Dialogues, uses the word Orator as equivalent sometimes to Sophist, and sometimes to Despot. He represents orators as men having, without being either wise or just men, the absolute power of life and death, confiscation and ruin, over their fellow-citizens."

The next perspective of the diorama is Rome, in its mouldy epoch. Extravagance and luxury were the Imperial sins. Crassus, Seneca, and Lentulus were impiously wealthy. Cesar, before he held any public office, owed a quarter of a million sterling English,—he gave Curio nearly half-a-million,—he bribed the soldiers largely. Is that an arrow launched at Pall-Mall; or does Mr. Bisset mean to impugn the Bishoprics? But he goes on to remind us of the disgraceful luxuries of Caligula,—the jewels that were warmed at the bosom of Lollia Pollina,—the pearl that glistened on the head of the mother of Marcus Brutus:—

"There seems to be an association between certain vices and a profuse and ostentatious extravagance in dress, both in men and women; but particularly in the latter. The Countess of Somerset, the murderess of Sir Thomas Overbury (and, as was suspected, of Prince Henry), wore, on the occasion of her marriage with the Earl of Somerset, a coronet which was valued at 400,000 dollars; and the clothes of the Earl of Somerset, also, were covered with precious stones. Agrippina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius, who, like the English Countess above mentioned, was an adulteress and murderess, appeared in public, on one occasion, in a magnificent robe, which, as some read the passage, was a tissue of pure gold, without any intermixture of other materials. Caligula was costly and effeminate in his dress, to such a degree as to appear in shoes composed of pearls. The effect of this upon the dress of the Roman women of that time may be judged of by what appears at the present day, when we see many women, without regard to the means of their fathers and husbands, striving to ape queens and empresses in the extravagance and costliness of their dress. It is not such foolish luxury that enables the women to produce the men who constitute the real strength of a nation—men 'such as the Doric mothers bore.'"

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The successive eras of Ottoman and Spanish history are treated in detail. Mr. Bisset assigns peculiar causes for the decay of two races formerly so martial. He distinguishes them from the mongrels of Greece and Rome, exhibiting as much physical decrepitude as moral degeneracy:—

"In regard to Spain and Turkey, this physical degeneracy does not exist. The Spanish peasantry are as strong and stalwart men as when they formed the most formidable infantry, and the Turkish peasantry as stalwart men and as good horsemen as when they formed the most formidable cavalry, of the world."

The whole of this chapter, notwithstanding its forced crop of classical allusions, is particularly interesting. Mr. Bisset has then a quaint

and somewhat exaggerated fulmination upon "hero-worship and devil-worship." In the course of this he says:—

"Fearful indeed are the consequences of a great successful crime perpetrated by a great man. What centuries of misery and degradation followed the success of Caesar the Dictator! Bad as the Roman oligarchy were, what were all their tyrannies and crimes compared to the before unimagined horrors of the reigns of Tiberius, of Caligula, of Nero, of Domitian, and a long series of Imperial fiends, each stamped with his own individual impress of cruelty and wickedness! To take an example from more modern times. The English ambassadors at the court of Prussia, Sir Andrew Mitchell and Lord Malmesbury, have enabled us to form an idea of the extent to which a successful robber-tyrant—in pursuing his own profligate objects, self-aggrandizement, and self-worship—his conduct being dictated by fraud, vanity, and avarice—may be enabled to crush and brutalize a whole nation. There is a broad distinction between the worship of such men under the name of heroes, from choice, and the worship of them by those who had no choice: as in the Roman Senate's decree of a statue to Julius Caesar supported on a figure of the earth, with the inscription 'Semideus'; in the deification of the first two Caesars by the contemporary Roman poets; and in Milton's adulation of Cromwell, in which he only imitated the adulation of one of the most accomplished men to the most accomplished man and largest robber of all antiquity."

The Normans fall naturally within the scope of a treatise on the strength and weakness, the glory and shame of England. They are painted as prototypes of the sea-going British people,—they came from their own coast through a wilderness of islands,—they steered amid winding channels,—they lived in storms and braved hurricanes. We have some of their blood in us. Therefore are we happy upon the ocean, and proud of every maritime tradition, from that of the cradle to that of the last sea-fight, when an enemy's three-decker was boarded off the coast of Spain. But we have neglected—so runs the process of Mr. Bisset's argument—the cheap defence of nations—the popular army.

Mr. Bisset proceeds with a practical suggestion:—

"In regard to the machinery for carrying out the substitution of rifle target practice for the old shooting at the parish butts, the parish records of England point out the course to be pursued. It appears from those records, that every parish was bound to furnish butts and a certain supply of bows and arrows. So now every parish should be bound by law to supply a certain number of rifles. From the extent of ground requisite, every parish will not be able to have a rifle target: at least in large towns. But one thing is evident, that if this institution is to be permanent—and otherwise it will be of no use—we cannot trust for its permanency to rifle-clubs or to voluntary subscription. The institution must be made a part of those public duties of which the law enforces the strict, and regular, and unremitted performance, for the common well-being and safety of the whole nation."

Tradesmen and artificers, it is objected, make bad soldiers. What says Denzil Hollis, however, of the "brave regiments," whose colonels and other officers were mostly "mean tradesmen, brewers, tailors, goldsmiths, shoemakers, and the like"? They did some work, and Cromwell did service with them, for the Commonwealth's sake, let Mr. Bisset impeach as he will. Hobbes says, that the London apprentices were brave because they were ignorant, and faced gunpowder when they would have been terrified by steel. We are getting closer to the object of the book,—vaulting over a tedious harangue on the National Debt:—

"To those who have read with care and discrimination the history of England for the last century, I may, perhaps, appear to have been in error when I said, in the third chapter of this work, that

it is impossible to conceive any amount of incapacity, feebleness, and disorder exceeding that exhibited by the Athenian democracy in the last half-century of its existence. The same effects may be expected to flow from the same causes, and the orators who, through the influence of their rhetoric on the English Parliament, govern England, may be fairly said to have equalled, or very nearly equalled, in mischief, if not in eloquence, the Athenian orators of ancient days."

And so on:—

"In the third chapter of this work it was shown that the Athenians, with their government of orators, were all talk and no do. The government of England, at present, in respect to military affairs, while its parliamentary element furnishes the usual supply of talk, is ominously characterized at once by doing many things that ought not to be done, and by leaving undone many things that ought to be done. On the other hand, the French government is all do and no talk."

We are warned to change our system thoroughly,—to write and speak less, by Mr. Bisset's leave,—to pick up a Blake, if we can find him. And, referring to certain recent embroilments of diplomacy, the author winds up with a paragraph, rather in the newspaper style, which tells why he published this book:—

"Any Englishman who attentively reads and considers these things, and then learns that insults offered to the honour of England were met only by long speeches, and what Lord Brougham has happily designated 'an effeminate licence of tongue,' may remember with a mingled feeling of pride and shame how Cromwell would have met them. With such a present, the future may well indeed be said to be 'looming gloomily.' Let us all pray that the Almighty will deliver us from 'parliamentary talent' before it has quite completed its work. In the mean time I will conclude in the words of one of the truest men that ever died for religion and liberty: 'I hope that it shall not be said of us, as of the Romans once, *O homines ad veritatem parati!*'"

The voice of Mr. Bisset is not jubilant:—perhaps he does not yet quite understand his countrymen.

The Life and Correspondence of George, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt.—[*Des Leben und der Briefwechsel, &c.*] By Heinrich Kuenzel. (Friedberg, Scriba; London, Mitchell.)

THE capture of Gibraltar in 1704 was one of the most interesting episodes in the war of the Spanish Succession. The lustre of Blenheim and Ramilies for a while cast the earlier exploit into the shade, and made the countrymen of Marlborough perhaps a little careless of the merits of Prince George in grasping and defending the great rock.

The important fact of British possession for 150 years—hotly disputed though it has been, at the cannon's mouth, by France and Spain—has rendered commercial England more forgetful than she ought to be of that page of history. Recent circumstances, however, are bringing Gibraltar once more into notice. An English squadron is lying at anchor before the town;—a joint Spanish and French fleet is off the African coast. The ports of Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache are declared in a state of blockade. Our Foreign Minister feels it necessary to ask whether Spain is thinking of a temporary or permanent occupation of Tangier; and the Spanish Minister replies, "that, owing to the inconceivable resistance of the Sultan's Government, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for the Cabinet of Madrid to determine, even approximately, the nature of the guarantees they may feel themselves under the necessity of asking." A Russian fleet intends to winter in the Mediterranean; and, just at the time when we wish for it most, we have here some unpublished correspondence, which an indefatigable

German has hunted out of our own Museum to illustrate his *Life of the Prince of Hesse*. Although a century and a half has elapsed since Gibraltar came into our hands, and it might be supposed that the times or the policy of Louis Napoleon offered no resemblance to those of the *Grand Monarque* or his successors, yet without an anachronism we may repeat the words of Don Ignacio Lopez de Azala when publishing his work on the rock:—"If instead of the loud note of warlike preparation now heard in the straits, and claiming the attention of all nations, Europe were reposing in perfect peace, yet would the numerous disembarkations, the violent excursions, and sanguinary contests, which at all times Gibraltar and its bay have either caused or witnessed, occupy an important place in history." It is emphatically what its name implies, a rock of conquest—"a place of empery." The palm flourishes there symbolically as well as literally. Eastern and Western, Paynim and Christian, have there striven for centuries for the mastery of the world. Under the shadow of Calpe, military Romans, in their light galleys, have laid wait for rich Carthaginian merchantmen. Eastward of Ronda, the sailor sons of Pompey tried and lost an imperial battle with Caesar; and from the African shore—from Tangier, Ceuta, or insidiously from Algeiras—successive Moorish, or Arabian, or Gothic chieftains, trusting in stratagem and in numbers, have issued forth, at different periods, to revise the map of Europe from the elevation of the Spanish rock.

Tarik Ben Said is said to have been the first Arabian conqueror who, in the eighth century, firmly planted his foot, and gave his name to the rock of Calpe. Then followed colonists from Arabia, Palestine, Egypt—swarthy chiefs of the Almorabides, Almohades, or Benimerines—kings of Fez, or Morocco, impelled by their military religion to cross the strait and introduce an oriental civilization into Castile and Granada. For 748 years the Moors held it, in spite of repeated sieges and adventurous attacks on the part of the Kings of Spain. Pestilence and hot winds favoured the Paynim. Twice did Alfonso the brave urge his Castilians on to the attack; but the plague came down on them as it did on the besiegers of Troy, and the King and the army died under the walls. In 1462 John Guzman, Duke of Medina Sidonia, wrested the kingdom of Gibraltar from the Moor, and gave to Henry the Fourth of Castile the key of the two seas, as the old inscription over the gate of Gibraltar still testifies. With the exception of a period in 1542, when Hayradin Barbarossa and his corsairs, in a fleet manned by 1,000 Christian slaves, attacked and plundered the town, the fortress of Gibraltar remained during the later centuries in the hands of Spain. The rock was not then that great stronghold with which all Englishmen, from actual eyesight or pictures, are familiar—a spot where generations of those birds might seem to have built their nests, which in classic time were held to be ministers of thunder. The rock then did not bristle with its interminable lines and counter-lines—with its wondrous halls, and galleries, and batteries—it was not a rock, on which two jealous Despotisms were only prevented from making an assault by the fear that they might shatter themselves as fatally as the waves of the two oceans which dash at its base—a rock of hope and deliverance to the enslaved and barbarous nations of the East, and of security to the civilizing Western against any embargo upon his commerce, or assault upon his constitutional liberty. At that date there was never seen every day passing to and fro through the straits English

ships or steamers bound for Spain, for Italy, for the Levant, for the Golden Horn, for Egypt and Alexandria. Gibraltar under the Spanish rule was an exclusive barricade—a Catholic quarter, where any form of unbeliever could not possibly be suffered to import himself or his wares; where neither Jew nor Moor was allowed to reside, and heretical traders were in every way restricted. The question which Louis the Fourteenth wished to try was, really, the supremacy of France and Absolutism generally, versus the Sea-powers and Liberty generally; though the succession of his grandson to the throne of Spain served him conveniently enough for a pretext of dispute. On the other hand the object of the Triple and Quadruple Alliances was merely a defensive effort on the part of the sea-powers of Germany and Sweden to check the increasing influence of France, and to frustrate her schemes of aggrandizement in the West and East Indies. When Louis the Fourteenth, after having declared that the Pyrenees did no longer exist, controlled the coast of Spain to such an extent as to be able to exclude the ships of England and Holland from the ports of His Catholic Majesty,—when he cut the sea-powers off from the South American trade, in order to confer the commercial advantages they had enjoyed upon French companies,—when, directly and indirectly, he endeavoured to cripple the resources of the two maritime powers, and effectually to lay the axe to the root of all their riches,—when, upon the frontiers of Holland, bodies of French troops were continually increasing, while there were raised in France itself new fortresses and works of defence, the real meaning of such preparation began to be understood, and the sea-powers were aroused to protect their interests,—the expedition to Cadiz, projected by William of Orange, and infelicitously carried out on the death of the great projector, was designed with a view of creating a diversion, and by attacking a great centre of the Spanish trade, to prevent France, by means of an alliance with that power, from occupying territory in the so-called Spanish Main.

Gibraltar and the Balearic Isles were the points which the allied fleet, under the command of the Prince of Hesse, was directed to attack and occupy. It seems to have been a happy inspiration that led the commander to the famous rock in the summer of 1705. There was an old governor in the place, only 100 regular troops, and, taking into account the militia in the neighbourhood, not more than 470 men in all. In the fortress itself there were only 124 guns of different sizes, and no great abundance of ammunition. The landing of the troops was unopposed, and after a show of resistance for a day or two the garrison surrendered. The difficulty of the Prince of Hesse and the Allies was in maintaining their position, and repairing the works before the enemy made a fresh attack. Amicable relations had to be entered into with the Emperor of Morocco for the commissariat necessary for 2,000 men and for the supply of horses. "Enfin, I see we must live and die together this winter here," writes the commander, "so make all good dispositions; and principally no provisions to be carried out of the town." This is in August; and two months later the enemy approaches, as the Prince wrote in October 1704:—

"Gibraltar, 4th of October, 1704.

"I despatched this express to give his Catholic Majesty and you an account of a squadron of French ships, which came this evening into this Bay, the number of which are nineteen great and small; and of the time of battle as you will find by the

opinion of the sea officers here inclosed, who by an account reached this morning of a Genoese Sapia and by the preventions which have been made by Marquis de Villadarias who commands the Spanish Camp, their design is to besiege us by sea and land, having on board three thousand men to put on shore, and the rest proportionate to this attempt; therefore I desire the favour of you to take it into your consideration, and to make all the speed you can, and as you shall judge properest for the public service and the relief of this place. I need not tell you how far our provisions may last us, the account being easily made by the list I gave Sir George Rooke at our parting, and W. Abraham Knox, who is appointed here to victual this garrison, being in want of a sum of money to pay the soldiers their short allowance of butter and cheese. I therefore hope you will make the more haste that we may receive a supply accordingly, and shall rejoice to see you here that it may redound to your satisfaction and glory as well as the public concern to meet with such a squadron of ships, which they say are likewise designed for the West-Indies, after this enterprise succeeds and is over as they hope, so that by this happy stroke you will gain a great and double advantage in destroying the enemy and relieving this garrison.—I refer all to your prudent care and directions, remaining with sincerity, Sir, your most humble servant,

GEORGE PRINCE OF HESSE."

The critical position of the garrison before the arrival of the English fleet under Sir John Leake is described in the following letter of the Prince of Hesse:—

"Gibraltar, Nov. 12, 1704.

"Sir, I cannot express the satisfaction of your appearance so opportunely before this place with the squadron of the ships under your command having been the entire reason of saving it from the attempt of the enemy, who were to attack us that very night of your entrance in many places at once, with a great number of men, which with our small garrison had not been able to have held out against such a superior force; and since this garrison had the good success of yesterday, I am considering whether it might not be proper with the conjunction of the squadron to attempt something upon the enemies' batteries; wherefore I take the liberty to lay before you my opinion in this case, leaving it to your best consideration what may be thought most proper to be executed, being a very nice point to be balanced, by making a sally which could not be a less number than with 800 men, and our garrison being but 1300 in good health, if we should venture it, or to stay till we can have an assurance of having a competent number of men of the reinforcement of English which are to come from England to Portugal, which difficulties I judge cannot be easily decided, but must be regulated by the time and the enemies' proceedings; so I think, if you please to send with the first fair wind an express to Faro, which my Barco longo can easily perform (not to weaken our squadron here) to represent to the kings and to the ministers of the allies the condition of this place, and how without two or three thousand men to reinforce us here, who are diminishing every day, we shall be exposed to the ill consequences you may easily perceive, principally that all prisoners report; Spain and France are resolved either to lose all or to take this place. Therefore the forces that had served in Portugal should be ordered to come here, the answer of which express would tarry the utmost but ten or twelve days, and then we can take afterwards the measures accordingly. But in the mean time, if wind and weather and the situation of this harbour will permit, to send a couple of frigates upon the east side of their camp, which would very much incommode them, and secure us from any such farther attempt as the last was. Next to bring in some other ships to cannonade their battery, where it lies open to the sea, that so by the motions the enemy would make to take a fair opportunity to assault them and to try by sea with all the boats and by land with a complete number of men to burn that battery and nail their cannons. So that my opinion would be to despatch by the first fair wind an express to let them know in Portugal and to prevent in England, to whom it may concern, all what I have mentioned

aforesaid, and you to remain here in the mean time till the answer may come from Portugal, in order to take our farther measures, and during your stay to put into execution, what time, weather and disposition of the enemy will permit.—One favour I have more to beg of you that you would please to disperse those prisoners we have here, passing the number of 120 amongst the ships of your squadron, till further measures can be taken, they taking up many of our men for a guard, which can be better ways employed the conditions we are in; and you could spare us your mariners on board the several ships which come from England, it would be of great assistance to our weak garrison. Thus respectfully kissing your hands, I remain, &c."

The rivalry among the officers about going to England with the news of the victory is thus characteristically given in a letter of the Prince to Mr. Methuen:—

"Gibraltar, May the 10 of 1705.

"Sir,—There hath been last a strange hurlyburly amongst the officers of the guards. Col. Rivet desired of me I might send him with the news of the siege being raised to the Queen. I answered him that I had promised you that if I had anybody to send, Col. Daubins was to go, but that on this occasion I thought it not necessary, Her Majesty having without doubt already an account of it by the packetboat from Lisbon, so Col. Rivet replied, if I would give him leave for his own affairs. I told him: Yes, of all my heart, if Mylord Donegall and Shrimpton would grant it; so he went and told them I had given him leave, if they would consent to it; presently a noise of his going spread over all the town, Russel, Curray, Morisson came all running, and protesting, and desiring every one to go, so I told Rivet, he might apply to the Governor, to adjust this matter, who being angry, he had not addressed himself to him first, denied him entirely his going, so I finished it all with one stroke in telling them that nobody was to go; so they are all now like Dogs and Cats together. But a good bowl of punch will restore the old friendships. And who should believe this breach betwixt the Governour and Rivet, though I think, it will be soon stopped up again and sooner as those of the town, this is all what passes, and I look at all this with great indifference.

"GEORGE, LANDGRAVE OF HESSE."

Here is the Gibraltar news of the 25th of November, 1704:—

"I heartily rejoice at the good news you were pleased to send me yesterday of Sir Cloudesly Shovell, and likewise of the troops from Ireland, were suddenly to be expected, to which I hope we shall give time enough to the relief of this place. The enemy having near'd their trenches, in the night at the foot of the corner of the mountain, so that it looks they will go on very secure and slow, and that they are not so soon to attempt a general attack, and of our side we shall do our endeavour to keep them off with small shot to delay their speedy advancing. There is every day a great many boats which come to the enemy's camp upon the East-side of the Island, that if by this Westerly wind some Frigates could be ordered on that side, they would not only hinder those boats to go up and down so familiar, but annoy the enemy very much in their camp which reaches very near to the edge of the water. The boats you sent yesterday alarmed them very much in their camp, horse and foot running down to the water side, and in their trenches they were very silent, not firing a great while their guns, thinking the boats were only a diversion, whereby we might make a sally out upon them, so that in the night time you would please to alarm them often with the boats, it would very much obstruct their work, which they perform now with great quietness. I have nothing more, but you will forgive my frequent troubling you and remain, Sir,

"GEORGE, PRINCE OF HESSE."

And the effect of it in England:—

"London, 25th November 1704.

"I had some time since the favour of your Highness' letter of the 25th September N. S. which I had answered sooner, but that I have been in the Country, and laid up with the Gout, and I am very glad you tell me the works went on so well

at Gibraltar, which with the assurance of your Highness' good conduct and care in the preservation of that place, has gained the Sea Officers considerable sums in wagers with the Jacobites and disaffected; and as I never did, so I don't yet in the least doubt your keeping it against any power that can attempt you. My first care when I came to England was to get a supply of Provisions and Stores, sent to you in good time, both which are already gone, and I believe by this time with you, and there is likewise order'd a further supply of the latter with Medicines, and necessary's for your sick, as likewise Ingeniers, and Bombardiers, and circa with Six Mortars, to that I hope you will not want any thing that may be for your service."

We need not follow the late history of Gibraltar, and its fourteen sieges. Spain has more than once attempted to dispute the letter of the Treaties by which it was ceded; but, fortified as it is at present, every Englishman feels that it may stand "an army's shock," and that, as a gallant fellow said in 1782,—"Spaniards (or Frenchmen) may fire away to Eternity before they take the old rock, and the brave boys that defend it."

Original Papers illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India. Edited by Monier Williams, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

One Alphabet for all India. By the Rev. G. U. Pope. (Madras, Gantz Brothers.)

Bāg-o-Bahār. The Hindustāni Text of Mīr Asmān. By Monier Williams, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

WE have classed together these publications because they are the offspring of one and the same idea,—an idea which is making great progress, and exerting a powerful influence in India. On the 20th of November, 1833, Mr. Thompson, a missionary at Delhi, published an English and Urdū Dictionary, the Urdū words written in the Roman character. A matter apparently so trifling as the publication of this book would hardly, it might be imagined, stamp an epoch. Indeed, the best Oriental scholars of the day, James Prinsep and J. Tytler, to whom the Rev. W. Yates, Secretary of the Calcutta Book Society, recommended the Dictionary, condemned it in most unqualified language. Mr. Prinsep trusted "that none of the colleges had it in contemplation to teach Arabic, Persian, or Hindū words in Roman characters." Mr. Tytler declared that his reputation would be compromised by indorsing the system. Of the book itself he said, "It is a mere naked vocabulary, destitute of every principle of scientific philology, in which the words are thrown together in a heap, and full of mis-translations and misapprehensions. A hundred instances might be picked out in a few minutes. In this state it can only serve to puzzle beginners, and will certainly be thrown aside by those who have made the least advance. I think, on the whole, that the encouragement of such works is a mere waste of funds, and, therefore, vote against it."

Here, it might have been thought, would have ended the affair, Mr. Thompson and his Dictionary passing into oblivion. But there stood beside that gentleman a hitherto unseen ally, who, like one of the deities of Olympus in the *δῖππος* of a Homeric combatant, was to do the real fighting. Mr. Prinsep's Minute on the Dictionary occupies ten lines, and Mr. Tytler's is nearly as short, and those magnates of the Indian literary world doubtless laid down the pen with a serene certainty that nothing more could be said. This blissful notion was soon dispelled. The third page of the "Original Papers" brings us to a Minute by Mr., now Sir C. Trevelyan, of thirty pages! In this vigorous

and able paper the whole subject of substituting the Roman character for the illegible, difficult, and, to coin a word for the occasion, litereose alphabets of India, is searchingly examined. The reasoning in this Minute is so complete that by a brief statement of the arguments employed in it, the question will be sufficiently exhibited to the general reader.

Mr. Trevelyan first disposes of the objection, that owing to the strangeness of the Roman character to the natives of India it can never be extensively used. This assertion is met by the fact, that the Latin letters have spread from Latium over a vast portion of the civilized world,—that the eyes of the present generation are witness to the extinction of the old German text by the Roman character—that similarly that character may be expected to supersede letters still more uncouth than the German, and this more particularly as the Roman would not be the first foreign character that has dislodged the Nāgari, and other Indian alphabets. The advantages of adopting the Roman letters are then pointed out. First of these is distinctness, the vowels being actually written, instead of being altogether omitted, or of being denoted by mere points liable to continual misplacement. The great experience, too, in printing the Roman letters has led to their gradual improvement, until nothing can be more convenient for typography, whereas the circumstance that part of every third letter, or so, in the Indian character is written above or below the line, renders Oriental printing immensely difficult and inconvenient. Secondly, it is of vast importance in laying the foundation of a national literature, "to select a character which will cause as small an expenditure as possible of the time and money of the nation. Now the printing of Persian or Nāgari books in the native character requires a third more time than the same books in Roman letters, and twice the outlay." "Next," says Mr. Trevelyan, "the intellect of India is oppressed by the multitude of letters; and it is shocking to think how much human time, which might be directed to the best purposes, is wasted in gaining a knowledge of the many barbarous characters with which the country abounds. The student of Hindustāni now has to learn both the Nāgari and Persian alphabets, and if he would commence English he must learn the Roman also." This last consideration admits of being viewed in more than one light, and, under every aspect, shows that the adoption of the English characters to express Oriental words must smooth the way for the transfusion of English and European literature into that of India.

To this paper both Mr. Tytler and Mr. Prinsep replied; but it is unnecessary to follow their arguments, which were all based on a misconception of the views of their opponents. We say opponents, for helpers "many and strong" soon ran to the aid of Mr. Trevelyan, who, however, required little assistance in a cause so good and with such keen weapons of his own. Among the supporters of the new scheme the most powerful and conspicuous was Dr. Duff, who thus exposes the radical fallacy of the Tytler disputants in asserting, that the Romanists wished "to introduce the absurd anomalies of English orthography into the East."

"Now this supposition is a most barefaced assumption. It cannot be conceded, because it is not true. We do not wish to see the anomalies of English orthography incorporated with the languages of the East. Neither do we wish to see superfluous Roman characters employed. If, in the East, one alphabetic letter uniformly represents one elementary sound, let the Roman letter substituted in its place be invariably appropriated to the expression of

that sound. This is what we propose: and, in this way, I should like to know where a corner can be found for a single anomaly; or how the greatest possible clearness, precision, and regularity may not be attained. In this view of the case, the potent arguments of our learned Orientalists must fall with deadly effect on their own false premises."

The discussion planted a germ of progress, which was destined to spring up into a tall tree, that now seems likely to overshadow India. The whole body of missionaries declared themselves, one after another, on the Trevelyan side. A library of Urdū-Roman school-books was formed, the Bible was printed in the Indian languages but Roman characters, and, by the year 1857, matter to the extent of 12,000 duodecimo pages had been transferred to that form. Meanwhile, the time had arrived when Sir C. Trevelyan, having added to his reputation as an administrator in this country, was about again to appear on the Indian stage. He had not in the least forgotten his long-cherished idea, which he had combated for so stoutly in the Tytler controversy. Several able letters from his pen now appeared in the *Times*, under the signature of "Indophilus," and were responded to, on the 16th of January, 1858, by a letter from the Rev. C. Mather, in which the whole history of the progress of the Urdū-Roman system, up to that date, is narrated. Thus the battle of the alphabets was rekindled with new fury. Felicitously for the Trevelyan side of the controversy, the antagonists who pricked into the field were knights of only just so much prowess as to give an interest to their overthrow. Opposed to Prof. Williams Mr. Jarrett fell, and his arms rattled upon him with a noise, which drew attention to his discomfiture. The theory of the Romanists was shown to be invincible by the writers in this country, while the Rev. A. Caldwell, the Rev. G. Pope, established the same fact in India.

The following passage, from the pamphlet of the latter writer, adds something new to the arguments cited above in favour of the Romanizing system:—

"If no new character had to be learnt, most ladies would find it extremely easy, this preliminary difficulty being got rid of, to learn so much of the vernacular as to enable them to read with and otherwise aid in the improvement of their native servants. It is strange but true that multitudes of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen spend the greater part of their lives in constant intercourse with natives without acquiring the ability to read or speak a word of their language. This ought not to be so. Few things would tend more to reconcile English people to their lot in India, to conciliate for them the esteem and affection of their native fellow subjects, and to remove that intense mutual feeling of alienation which unhappily too often exists, than the general study by all who sojourn in the land of the language of the district in which they dwell. We advocate then this system because more than any one thing that can be named, it would facilitate the study of the native languages. Nor would this advantage be entirely confined to foreigners. Natives themselves would learn to read their own languages written in the Roman character with much greater ease and certainty than on the present system. Those only who have had to teach native children their own alphabets can conceive how difficult it is for them to acquire the art of reading. Though young native children are generally quicker than European children, yet, while the latter master their alphabet in a few days, with the former it is for the most part the weary labour of months, and a really fluent reader among natives is exceedingly rare. * * It may safely be affirmed that the native characters are entirely unfit for printing. In some cases (as in the Telugu-Canarese alphabet) letters are written over one another, thus wasting much space in the printed page. The number of separate characters required for printing in any of the native characters is immensely larger

than that required for the Roman. Again, the native alphabets hardly admit of the use of capital letters, italics and those other subsidiary means by which distinctness in typography is attained. No one, however familiar with the native languages can pretend to be able to gather any idea of the subject of a page of the printed character by running the eye over it, as can easily be done with the Roman.

But the affair has now passed, in both countries, beyond the limits of mere discussion into the arena of practical execution. In India, the Government has issued an order for the correct writing of all oriental words on the Trevelyan system; and, in England, Prof. Wilson's 'Glossary' and Mr. Murray's 'Handbook of India' have been followed by various publications, of which the 'Bâg-o-Bahâr' is the most useful, adopting and exemplifying the above system. The movement is of vast importance to the welfare of India, and is not to be styled one of mere pedantry or affectation. On the success of it depends in a great degree the speedy civilization of India, by the rapid diffusion of European literature. The subject deserves, therefore, to be studied by every philanthropist, and the Trevelyan propositions must, we believe, carry every vote.

The Life of Frederick William von Steuben, Major-General in the Revolutionary Army. By Friedrich Kapp. With an Introduction by George Bancroft. (New York, Mason Brothers; London, Low & Co.)

THE Americans are believed to have sent to this country that prolific weed, the *Anacharis*, which, at one time, threatened to choke up every river into which it found entrance. On the other hand, a perusal of the instructive Preface to this book will serve to show that our Circumlocution establishments have furnished the Government offices in the United States with an enormous amount of *red tape*, which is used for tying up documents from the world, and quietly strangling truth.

This biography is an apt illustration of how jealous officials may vex the soul of an author. Here is old Von Steuben, of whom few of us have heard anything, because he lacked that *sacer vates* whose mantle is now assumed by Mr. Kapp. Von Steuben was a young soldier under Frederick the Great. He gained reputation in many a field, and was in years of peace leading a very easy life as a sort of head-chamberlain at a little German Court, when the French Government secretly engaged him to cross to America, and teach the undisciplined levies of the insurgent patriots to overthrow the rule of the English sovereign. This was done when France and England were yet at peace; and, indeed, the former was profuse in royal and ministerial assurances to the latter, that she entertained no ill-feelings, and would enter into no evil designs, nor intrigue, nor make war against the authority of George the Third. At that very moment France had despatched Von Steuben to America, under a higher military title than he had ever possessed, in order to insure him a greater degree of respect, to help to destroy the monarchical system which France affected to be eager to support. Thus, it will be seen, that, for continental kings and noblemen to write one thing when they design the exact contrary, is not an invention of our own degenerate days.

Von Steuben performed his mission well, and under serious disadvantages. He found a disorganized army, averse from discipline, addicted to assert its own freedom, and rapidly becoming more dangerous to itself than to the enemy,—and he made of it an army of soldiers worthy of the handling of Washington and of the stubborn

foe whom they ultimately had the honour to defeat. Von Steuben, ignorant of the English language, found means, nevertheless, to make himself understood. As instructor-general he was a severe but a scrupulously just master; and although opposed, calumniated, and ridiculed at first, his perseverance and ability carried him through triumphantly. Although not unfrequently in the field, his chief mission was to prepare the insurgent forces, by previous drill, to unite with bravery the advantages of obedience and self-reliance; and, perhaps, by his invention of the *light-infantry* system, he enabled the men and generals in the American army to add pages to their history, which, but for him, would not be bright with half the glory which now illumines them.

When the war was at an end, and George the Third with consummate tact gracefully acquiesced in the accomplished fact, which he had obstructed with all his energies, Von Steuben had to squabble with the new government of the States touching his remuneration; and, ultimately, he settled as a gentleman-farmer on an estate assigned to him in the far west. There he died towards the end of the century, and a grateful administration quietly consigned him to oblivion.

There is, however, a large German population in the States. These were determined that the memory of Von Steuben should not die. Mr. Kapp took the matter in hand. On all sides, but one, he met with ready assistance. Family papers, letters, documents from Germany, France, England—from Von Steuben's personal admirers in the States, too,—were liberally placed at his disposal. To make his story perfect, Mr. Kapp only required to consult the State archives at Washington; but there he was "ignominiously repulsed." He was furnished with the best letters of introduction; but one Secretary of State was too busy to read them; another put him off with expectations not intended to be realized; a third, who "was also a general in time of peace," declared that he must have a special permission from Congress. Worn out, he at last boldly entered the Archive Chambers, without leave or licence from Secretaries or Congress, and set to work at making copies, which were soon taken from him, though they were afterwards restored. Finally, he was treated as a spy, and had to beat a retreat. Again, he made a respectful application to be allowed to consult the materials for history contained in the Archive Chamber:—

"I presume you are going to prove," said one of these classic under Secretaries to me on that day, 'that the success of our Revolution is due to the Germans; that they contributed chiefly to our national independence. There was once an Irishman who wrote a life of General Montgomery, and applied to the Department for admission to the archives. He afterwards proved that we should not have succeeded without General Montgomery, and that he was even equal to Washington.' In short, among the generals, commodores and colonels of the ministry of State, I was submitted to a close cross-examination, and though of course denying the propriety of their inquisitiveness, I gave repeated assurances that I intended to write history and not fancy tales. They, however, did not seem to place much confidence in what I said."

Despite this opposition—obstinate and stupid as anything encountered by Von Steuben himself, who taught the Americans the use of the bayonet, for which they had previously entertained the contempt of ignorant men—Mr. Kapp has accomplished his task satisfactorily. His book is heavy—heavy with documents and papers and explanations which writers of history will well know how to employ when constructing more "readable" works,

Meanwhile, having signified the position which the volume occupies in literature, we add a few brief extracts illustrative of the hero and his times. The first refers to the period just subsequent to the Arnold treachery:—

"On one occasion, after the treason, the baron was on parade at roll-call, when the detested name, Arnold, was heard in one of the infantry companies of the Connecticut line. The baron immediately called the unfortunate possessor to the front of the company. He was a perfect model for his profession; clothes, arms, and equipments in the most perfect order. The practised eye of the baron soon scanned the soldier, and 'call at my marquee, after you are dismissed, brother soldier,' was his only remark. After Arnold was dismissed from parade, he called at the baron's quarters as directed. The baron said to him, 'You are too fine a soldier to bear the name of a traitor—change it at once, change it at once.'—'But what name shall I take?' replied Arnold.—'Any that you please, any that you please; take mine, if you cannot suit yourself better; mine is at your service.' Arnold at once agreed to the proposition, and immediately repaired to his orderly, and Jonathan Steuben forthwith graced the company roll, in lieu of the disgraced name of him who had plotted treason to his country."

The following is such a picture of the period as we have not been accustomed to have placed before us. It is full of interest:—

"As if the invasion of the country were a misfortune, not sufficiently great, some classes of the inhabitants of Richmond availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the British, to enrich themselves by robbing and plundering, and forced the officers of the State to employ their men for the protection of the public property against the native population, instead of against their foreign invaders. 'The welfare of my country,' writes the brave Claiborne to Steuben, on the 8th of January, 1781, dated Richmond, 'the comfort of the soldiers and the orders of my superiors, I have ever exerted myself to promote and execute, but empty handed as I am at present, and the little assistance I get, almost render all my efforts ineffectual. There is no commander here nor will anybody be commanded. This leaves what public stores a few of the virtuous inhabitants have collected, exposed to every passenger, and the property of the individuals to the ravages of the negroes. Both public and private property have been discovered to a considerable quantity, that was secreted clandestinely in and about town, and I am sorry to say that there is a stigma which rests upon the conduct of some of our own men with respect to the pillaging of public and private goods, that does not upon the British troops; the one acted as an open enemy, but the other in a secret and infamous manner. I shall take proper measures to find them out and have them collected. I had a party of the militia given me by Colonel Haskins and patrolled the streets of Richmond during the night. I am sorry that the militia differs so much from the continental soldiers!'"

There was a good, at least a *large*, amount of indifferent patriotism afloat,—and the system of serving the cause of liberty, not by paid, but by kidnapped substitutes, is again a novelty:—

"Men sufficient to form a regiment had, with much pains, been collected together at Chesterfield Court-house. The corps was paraded, and on the point of marching, when a well-looking man, on horseback, and, as it appeared, his servant on another, rode up, and introducing himself, informed the Baron that he had brought him a recruit. 'I thank you, Sir,' said the Baron, 'with all my heart; you have arrived in a happy moment! Where is your man, Colonel?' for he was Colonel in the Militia.—'Here, Sir,' ordering his boy to dismount. The Baron's countenance altered; we saw and feared the approaching storm. A sergeant was ordered to measure the lad, whose shoes, when off, laid bare something by which his stature had been increased. The Baron, patting the child's head with his hand, trembling with rage, asked him how old he was. He was very young, quite a child. 'Sir,' said he to the man, 'you

must have supposed me to be a rascal!"—"O no, Baron, I did not."—"Then, Sir, I suppose you to be a rascal, an infamous rascal, thus to attempt to cheat your country. Take off this fellow's spurs; place him in the ranks, and tell General Greene from me, Col. Gaskins, that I have sent him a man able to serve, instead of an infant whom he would basely have made his substitute! Go, my boy, take the Colonel's spurs and his horse to his wife; make my compliments, and say her husband has gone to fight for the freedom of his country, as an honest man should do. By platoons!—To the right wheel!—Forward—March!"

Stern soldier as he was, he had tender memories of a wounded heart, and therewith not more mirth than manifested itself in quiet, dry humour; nor any rigidity of discipline so severe but it could bend to a sense of justice. For instance:—

"Steuben was rather haughty in his bearing, which did not in the least diminish his frankness and cordiality in social intercourse, and he was of easy access, benevolent, and full of a high sense of justice. At a review near Morristown, a Lieut. Gibbons, a brave and good officer, was arrested on the spot, and ordered to the rear, for a fault which, it afterward appeared, another had committed. At a proper moment the commander of the regiment came forward and informed the baron of Mr. Gibbons' innocence, of his worth, and of his acute feelings under his unmerited disgrace. 'Desire Lieut. Gibbons to come to the front, colonel. Sir,' said the baron, addressing the young gentleman, 'the fault which was committed by throwing the line into confusion might, in the presence of an enemy, have been fatal; I arrested you as its supposed author, but I have reason to believe that I was mistaken, and that, in this instance, you were blameless. I ask your pardon; return to your command; I would not deal unjustly toward any one, much less toward one whose character as an officer is so respectable.' All this passed with the baron's hat off, the rain pouring on his venerable head! Do you think there was an officer or soldier who saw it, unmoved by affection and respect? Not one."

The American Government has not cared to cherish the memory of the man who saved their army from dissolution; and, therefore, we are the less surprised that American people have not cared to respect his grave. A public highway was needed, and the grave of the old soldier happened to lie in its way:—

"The ashes of the man who, after a stirring and eventful life, had well deserved the rest of the grave, had to give way to the wants of a few farmers. There even was no sacrifice required, no money to be spent, if the road had been made a little to the right or left of its present direction, for the land is of no great value in that neighbourhood. But the citizens of the county which Steuben had honoured as his residence, scarcely knew him; they did not pay the slightest regard to common decency, and thus the petty interests of the living farmers prevailed over the claims of the deceased hero to a quiet resting-place. The road cut off about one-third of the grave, but no one thought of removing the remains. As if Indians had dug up the place, for a while the coffin was exposed to storm and rain, and a very credible eye-witness relates that it had once been opened by the neighbours, who could not resist the temptation of getting a piece of Steuben's old military cloak. When Benjamin Walker heard of this sacrilegious violation of the sacred remains of his old friend, he caused them to be removed to a more suitable resting-place."

The above is not creditable to the local feeling, at all events; nor was the memory of Von Steuben more honoured by Lafayette, who disliked the energetic disciplinarian. In 1824, the Frenchman, on his visit to America, was invited to inaugurate a monument to his old companion in arms, "but he refused to accede to the request, excusing himself under some shallow pretext." True heroism is not always to be found dwelling in the breasts of popular heroes. By the state, and by individual rivals,

Von Steuben seems to have been grievously wronged,—illustrating thereby the remark of the notable Tom Brown, that, "Great bodies of men are subject to all the infirmities of particular persons."

Cæcilia Metella; or, Rome Enslaved. By Æmilia Julia. (Chapman & Hall.)

IF 'Cæcilia Metella' be a first literary work, it is unquestionably one of promise. Yet it has defects, which we shall not hesitate to remark upon freely; not out of that mean and detractive spirit which, according to Addison, induces "a critic who has neither taste nor learning" to turn his criticism "wholly upon little faults and errors," but out of a genuine respect for powers, which, with careful training and judicious development, are, we think, capable of accomplishing something far superior. Æmilia Julia is an inexperienced artist, and, with an imprudence not inappropriate in a beginner, she has selected a subject the effective treatment of which would require all the energies and talents of a master workman. Indeed, it may be questioned whether there are more than three novelists at the present time alive who could do even scant justice to it. 'Cæcilia Metella' is a tale of Ancient Rome, and concerns itself with the political contentions amidst which Julius Caesar closed his career of glorious ambition, and Augustus mounted to a yet more splendid eminence. The heroine, who gives the name to the story, is that unknown, but long-remembered lady, the "opus egregium" of whose sepulchre

a stern round tower of other days,
Firm as a fortress, with its fence of stone,

stands beside the Appian Way, overgrown with two thousand years of ivy. History knows for certain of this daughter of a proud estate nothing more than what is told by the laconic inscription upon her tomb,—"*Cæciliæ Q. Cretici F. Metellæ Crassi.*" She was the daughter of Quintus Creticus, and the wife of Crassus. Nothing more can be learnt about her. Who Quintus Creticus and Crassus were are matters of conjecture. It is a mere assumption that marital love or pride raised over Metella's ashes the "tower of strength" which for so many ages has been a memorial that she once moved amongst the honoured of the world. The uncertainty that surrounds her position, character, and exalted fortune has endowed her obscure yet familiar name with an interest which in all probability it would never have possessed had poets transmitted to us the story of her charms and triumphs. The oblivion of the grave itself has endowed her with a long-enduring fame. Her lot has been a mystery for classical critics to solve, and a favourite theme for poetic fancy. By turns, scholars have suggested that she was the lady whom Dolabella loved to the chagrin of Cicero's daughter Julia,—that she was the wife whom Lentulus Sphenor put away,—that she was the Metella from whose ear the son of Æsopus plucked a jewel to drop, as a spice nut, into his bowl of sparkling wine. Paul the Third, when her tomb had been converted into a garrison, moved the coffin into the court of the Farnese Palace,—and Lord Byron, in some of the most powerful and pathetic stanzas in the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold,' wonders whether she was as those who love their lords, or they who love the lords of others!—whether she received the doom Heaven gives its favourites—early death; or died in age—surviving all, charms, kindred, children?

Any such doubts as these are quite out of the plan of Æmilia Julia. She makes, not without authority, her heroine the daughter of

Cæcilius Metellus Creticus, and gives her, when she is only fourteen years of age, and in the simple loveliness of childhood, as a wife to Marcus Licinius Crassus, son of Marcus Licinius Crassus, the member of the first triumvirate, who fell in the Parthian war. Her husband is twenty years her senior, a cold stern Roman of the ancient school, regarding the profligate tendencies of his age with aversion, and illustrating in his own life the austere manners of the first fathers of Rome. The timid child, who is consigned to his unyielding arms, is first awed and then terrified by him. To prevent a frantic slave from bursting into her lord's room, when his life depends upon a few hours' unbroken sleep, she orders her attendants to eject the intruder from the palace by violence. The consequence of her decision is the recovery of Crassus from his attack of illness; but instead of being grateful to his child-wife for the important service she has rendered him, he is aghast at her violation of the sacred rights of hospitality in expelling from his doors a necessitous client who had come to implore his protection. Instead of pardoning her upon her sincere expressions of sorrow, he sentences her to be punished with a scourge. The punishment is not inflicted, but the humiliation of being threatened with it has been experienced, and from that time she draws away from her husband—more and more. As a matron of high rank she is introduced to Julius Caesar, who is fascinated by her exquisite beauty and rare intellect, and treats her with a paternal affection, which she returns with the devotion of an imaginative and ardent woman who is roused by kindness, and bears in her heart a secret weight of sorrow. Caesar is her hero,—her god. When he falls she mourns him with a wild abandonment of woe, regardless of the upbraids of her harsh husband and the comments of the world. She is, however, comforted when the young Octavianus comes upon the scene. She transfers to him the worship she before paid to his uncle; she resolves to think, plot, act for him; his cause is her cause; his crimes in her eyes are all excusable, and his virtues are such as no other man possesses. He persuades her that he loves only her, and can love no other, and puts in practice every artifice to lure her away from a husband who is incessantly ridiculing her infatuation in favour of an ambitious and unprincipled adventurer, and expostulating with her on her indiscretions of conduct. Through the temptations of terror and pride, the hardships and dangers of warfare, in the field and in a besieged city, Metella passes; but neither the fear of death, nor the wily promises of Octavian, nor a wearing sense of her own wrongs, can lead her from her conjugal duty, even though she knows that all the energy and capacity of Crassus are being exerted to overthrow the man whom she loves. The story concludes at Rome, whither she and Crassus have returned from exile, in time to witness the marriage of Octavianus with Livia Drusilla. Then, at length, Metella learns how wide the difference has been between her deep love for him, and his gross and selfish regard for her. The idol of her life is, after all, but a thing of base clay. Her sweet dream is at an end. She bows her head, and turns from the unkind world, and—Death comes to comfort her.

The faults of the story are of treatment rather than of design. It lacks interest; and instead of brilliant scenes of Roman camps and festivals, we get only bald historic narrative. In fact, the subject is too much for the artist. She wisely avoids any pedantic display of a superficial acquaintance with classical antiquities; but in many places her descriptions sadly stand

in need of adornment. Something more is expected from one who depicts the consternation of Caesar's palace when his dead body is brought home from the Senate, than—"The scene was harrowing in the extreme, and indescribable." And such a sentence as the following frequently disfigures a chapter not otherwise ill written,—*"Sextus Pompey was in the mind of keeping his engagements, but neither he nor Octavian could be withheld long from hostilities by their unwilling and now broken treaties."*

Emilia Julia did not act unwisely in taking her historical materials from Plutarch's Lives. North's version of the biographies supplied Shakespeare with that out of which he created his 'Julius Caesar' and 'Antony and Cleopatra.' But she was wrong in not trusting more to her own genius and less to the biographer's text. What ought only to have been used as hints for a pattern, she has incorporated into the texture itself of her story. Some of her descriptive passages are mere extracts from Plutarch, seasoned with a little spice taken from Lord Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome.' As an instance, we may take the assassination scene:—

"What needs it to repeat, for who of us has not heard the story of that sad, that never-to-be-forgotten day? How, when Caesar entered the senate, and all arose to do him honour, the conspirators surrounded him, and conducted him to his ivory chair of state; and there pressed upon him, as it were, to solicit the pardon of Tullius Cimber's exiled brother; while the few friends, of whose fidelity to the Dictator they were apprehensive, were detained outside by Trebonius and Brutus Albinus. They imprisoned his hands, under the pretext of kissing them, until at last he arose to avoid their unseemly importunities. At that moment, one stabbed him from behind, and another in the breast, and all the rest followed, until he sank in the struggle. *He fought like a lion taken in the toils.*"

Plutarch, according to Langhorne in his 'Marcus Brutus,' says,—*"Trebonius kept Antony in conversation without the court. And now Caesar entered, and the whole Senate rose to salute him. The conspirators crowded around him, and set Tullius Cimber, one of their number, to solicit the recall of his brother, who was banished. They all united in the solicitation, took hold of Caesar's hand, and kissed his head and breast. He rejected their applications, and finding that they would not desist, at length rose from his seat in anger."* And in the 'Julius Caesar' he says,—*"When Caesar entered the house the Senate rose to do him honour. Some of Brutus's accomplices came up behind his chair, and others before it, pretending to intercede, along with Metellus Cimber, for the recall of his brother from exile. They continued their applications till they came to his seat. When he was seated he gave them a positive denial. . . . Like some savage beast attacked by the hunters, he found every hand lifted against him."*

NEW NOVELS.

Nut-Brown Maids; or, the First Hosier and his Hosen: a Family Chronicle of the Days of Queen Elizabeth. (Parker.)—The Author of 'Nut-Brown Maids' has taken in the spirit and aspect of the time of which the story treats; albeit that the tendency to euphuism in his sentences makes the style fatiguing, but it would be difficult to open a page that did not contain some pleasant and characteristic scene. The story is of a certain learned Fellow of Cambridge, who perils his Fellowship for the sake of the charming Mistress Cicely Yorke, one of the Nut-brown Maids. He keeps his wife concealed, but fire and wedlock are hard to hide; they are discovered; poverty, too, finds them out, and dark days come on. In the midst of them Master Lee invents the stocking-loom, according to the old tradition; but he does not better his

condition, for the townspeople of Nottingham break his loom. He appeals to the Queen, whose grace and favour he had formerly won and lost. In a pleasant but not very probable scene, he makes his peace, wins his suit, obtains the monopoly of his invention, for which he returns thanks by "throwing up his cap and crying, 'Long live Elizabeth, the mother of the middle classes!'"—which we take to be a sentiment quite unknown, or at least unphrased, in the days of "good Queen Bess." There are the fortunes of Mistress Cicely's sister Nan, the other Nut-brown Maid, which form a pleasant pendant; but with her we shall not meddle, leaving the reader the pleasure of forming his own acquaintance with her.

Bentley Priory. By Mrs. Hastings Parker. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This is a commonplace novel, written in a feeble, wordy, commonplace style. Gentlemen flirt, ladies are faithless. Mr. Mandeville makes more female hearts ache than he can cure—there is mischief-making and misunderstanding more than enough. One of the heroes, "a member of the peerage," after spending the evening quite pleasantly with the lady he is about to marry, rushes away from Rome, and goes—not exactly to Jericho, but to Cairo, leaving the lady to her second or third dangerous illness in the course of the story. Of course it is one of those entirely unjust mistrustful impulses which lovers, both in novels and real life, are prone to indulge, just to prove to the lady of their love that they have no faith in their honesty, and are willing to believe them false and treacherous on the shortest notice; so, without asking a question, the chivalrous hero goes away. He returns again, and is re-assured as quickly as he was made to doubt, and without any better reason. However, they are made at last as happy as circumstances permit by a marriage in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, and all the blame is laid in deep shadow on a French maid, who remains to work more woe, to the end of the chapter. The story is of the commonest type of circulating-library novels, without the romantic absurdities of 'Ann of Swansea.' The amusement to be derived from reading it is doubtful; the waste of time in so doing to those in the full use of their faculties is an absolute certainty.

The Campbells. 3 vols. (Newby.)—This is a book of details about individuals for whose loves, hatreds, adventures and misadventures, the reader cannot, or at least is not induced by the author to care one single straw. Indeed, the whole novel is weak and "wearisome exceedingly." 'The Campbells,' as here set forth, are not an interesting set, and whether they marry the object of their affection, or die of love, or get disinherited, the obdurate reader only—yawns.

Shifting Scenes in Theatrical Life. By Eliza Winstanley, Comedian. (Routledge & Co.)—These "shifting scenes" are evidently by the hand of one who well knows their aspect, and who has painted them from the life. There is a great deal of talent and much to interest the reader in this little book. All that relates to theatrical life has the air of being true, but the moment the authoress begins to invent, the story runs into sentimental nonsense which is not likely enough to stand representation on any stage. If we were inclined to be critical we should say that there is a general air of *weaslework* refinement spread over the life in Richardson's booths and the caravans at the fairs which could hardly exist; the clowns and columbines are made to talk too much like ladies and gentlemen. We believe "a lieutenant may have a soul to be saved," but the polite conversations are beyond "the reading and writing which comes by nature"; but the book is amusing, and some of the sketches of character are very spirited.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Progressive Greek Delectus. By the Rev. H. M. Wilkins, M.A. (Longman & Co.)—Mr. Wilkins ascribes the origin of this work to a suggestion from the Head Master of Rugby, that "a carefully-done Greek Delectus was urgently needed." We should have thought Kühner's 'Greek Delectus,' which used to be employed

at Rugby, might have answered every purpose. It is in our opinion a far better first book than this, which contains no English to be translated into Greek, and does not exemplify the valuable principles of repetition and imitation. Mr. Wilkins thinks it a great recommendation that none of his examples are "made," but all drawn "from the purest Attic writers"; and yet he has inserted several of the so-called *Æsop's Fables*. He himself apologizes, not without cause, for the dryness of the sentences. In the earlier part of the book the examples are not sentences at all, but mere fragmentary phrases.

Our Plague Spot: In Connection with our Polity and Usages, as Regards our Women, our Soldiers, and the Empire. (Newby.)—The author of this somewhat bulky volume was ambitious, apparently, of expressing his sentiments upon a hundred-and-one topics, more or less cognate, and occasionally not a little irrelevant. Hence a lengthy, tepid, meandering stream of talk, very confident in tone, and irreproachably amiable, being advice to the Government and nation on the social maladies of the day. The style may be inferred when we say the writer is determined to treat delicate matters in a gingerly spirit, and in a treatise for the perusal of the Home Department, to speak of "incorrect houses," which he desires to suppress. He commences generally by a survey of the vicious classes of women; he then inquires by what ranks of society they are mainly encouraged; thence he traces some of the evils to their origin, and that very sensibly. Afterwards, we have suggestions of a remedy. The Emigration and Education questions are largely discussed. Altogether the book is too verbose and laxly written to be impressive; still it is an earnest effort to solve a social problem, and proves that the author had thought as well as felt before he wrote.

Criticism, Portraits, and Contemporary Characters—[Critique, &c.] By Jules Janin. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—This selection from M. Janin's contributions to periodicals contains not a few pages worth preserving, though the book tires by the restless vivacity of its style. This is probably not affected. There are actors who can do nothing in a state of repose—talkers who must have the whole discourse to themselves, in order to excite themselves to say anything worth hearing. M. Janin makes little or naught of any subject till he has wrought himself up into a bustle of spirits; and then he laughs and cries, flings out here a paradox, there a poetical thought,—anon, a snatch of generous sound sense or fine criticism, in wondrous profusion. This volume contains his tilt with M. Nisard, in defence of light and facile literature, showing the matador in all his glory.—Other literary notices will be found here. The best pages in the book, however, are its obituary articles. M. Janin writes with the tenderness of a true heart concerning the struggles of unsuccessful men and women of letters. He does the task of *Old Mortality* dexterously and kindly. The forgotten poetess, Eliza Mercœur,—the laborious collector, Monteil, author of 'L'Histoire des Français,'—may be cited as two of the ill-starred folk, to the rescue of whose names from utter neglect the indefatigable feuilletonist has lent himself with feeling and sincerity. With a few touches added, and some exuberances taken away, the history of the Monteil family might be issued as a separate biographical sketch; though a sadder story could hardly be told.—Enumeration need go no further. Many readers familiar with modern light French literature will recognize a large portion of the contents of this book. As a miscellany characteristic of a peculiar man of letters, it is worth buying, and worth binding.

Chronicle of the Italian War—[Chronique de la Guerre d'Italie]. By Edmond Texier. (Paris, Hachette.)—The well-known letters of M. Edmond Texier from the late Seat of War in Italy are here reprinted in a small volume. They were worth preserving, if not as exact history, at least as highly-coloured and glittering pictures of the campaign through all its torrent,—from Montebello across the Sesia, at Palestro and Turbigo, at Melegnano and Solferino. M. Texier writes vividly; and is, as might have been expected, intensely

exultant and national. We do not attribute to his communications, now reprinted without correction, more than the ordinary value due to one of "our own correspondent's" versions, almost necessarily partial, and certainly so if French. If we commend them, in their more permanent form, to English notice, it is because they are brightly written, and have a sweep and flow in no ordinary degree attractive.

Among Pamphlets of a miscellaneous nature we observe *The British Soldier in India*, by Dr. Monat (Lepage).—*Lord Elcho's Speech on the London Scottish Volunteer Rifles* (Ridgway).—*Our National Defences, what are they?* (Wilson).—*Are you prepared to resist Invasion? A letter addressed to the People of England* (Jeffs).—*Suggestions for National Defences, with Observations on General Kennedy's 'Notes on the Defences of Great Britain,' by M. J. Roberts (Longmans).*—*Suggestions upon our National Defences*, by J. Curling (Simpkin).—*The Arming of Levies in the Hundred of Wirral, in the County of Chester*, by T. Mayer, Esq. (Brakell).—*Tuscan Du Se: an Over True Tale* (Hardwicke).—*Reform of the Poor Law System of Ireland; or, Facts and Observations on the Inadequacy of the Existing System of Poor Relief*, by Denis Phelan (Thoms).—*The Building Strike: Trial, and Verdict in the great case of Potter-About versus Wollop (Ward & Lock).*—*Another Treaty with China, but not another Chinese War*, by T. C. Anstey, Esq. (Allen).—*A Foreigner's Evidence on the Chinese Question* (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*Equal Representation: a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell*, by J. Lorimer (Stanford).—*A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir G. Lewis, from three of the Medical Witnesses for the Defence in the Case of Smethurst (Baillière).*—*Milford Haven and Brunswick (Georgia, U.S.), the Safest, most Capacious, and Best Situated Harbours in England and the Southern States of America* (Wilson).—*Correspondence on the Nuisance of Smoke from Locomotives—Engines on Railways* (Ridgway).—*Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's Account of the Invention of the Steam Jet or Blast, and its Application to Steam-Boats and Locomotive Engines*, in reference to the mistaken claim put forth by Mr. Smiles in his Life of the late Mr. Stephenson (Barclay).—*Further Elucidations of the Useful Effects of Cornish Pumping Engines*, showing the average working for long periods, by T. Wicksteed (Weale).—*The Quakers, or Friends, their Rise and Decline* (Lowe).—*The Society of Friends: its Strength and its Weakness* (Thickbroom).—*A Day Out: a Summer Ramble in Daisy Nook, a Sketch of Lancashire Life and Character*, by B. Brierly (Kelly).—*Chelsea Athenæum Lectures, No. I.—The Sources of English History*, by T. Wright, Esq. (Smith).—*Soho in Olden Time, being the Substance of a Lecture*, by the Rev. C. Ball (Carter).—*The Stones of Etruria and Marbles of Antient Rome*, by G. L. Taylor (Longmans).—*Inaugural Discourse and Address*, by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, at the opening of the Chambers's Institution at Peebles (Chambers).—*Hints to the Student on Commencing his Medical Studies, being an Introductory Lecture delivered at King's College*, by Dr. Miller (Savill).—*Testimony: its Posture in the Scientific World*, by R. Chambers (Chambers).—*An Examination of the Rev. F. D. Maurice's Strictures on the Bampton Lectures of 1858*, by the Lecturer (Murray).—*The late Archdeaconal Visitation at Bromsgrove, and the Injustice and Illegality of Visitation Fees*, by W. Wiggington (Clement).—*Ecstasies of Genius*, by J. W. Jackson (Hall).—*Part I. Self-Culture*, by Dr. Beard (Kent).—*No. I. of The Poet's Magazine* (Tweedie).—*Catalogue of the Archeological Museum formed at Carlisle* (Thurman).—*The Geologic Age of Man in its Present Aspects* (Hamilton).—*Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England*.—*A Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Post Office Savings Banks*, by C. W. Sikes, Esq. (Groombridge).—*Notes on Middle-Class Boarding Schools, addressed to all who have Sons at Schools* (Kent).—*What are We Driving At? a few Remarks about Gold* (Melbourne, Fairfax).—*Part I. of Dr. Holland's Domestic Practice of Homoeopathy* (Hamilton).—*Vallentine's Jewish Calendar, 3620-1, 1859-60-61*.—*The 101st Report of the Orphan Working School*.—*The Report of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Insti-*

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IRON SHIPS—THE ROYAL CHARTER.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Nov. 7.
THE posthumous account, by Dr. Scoresby, of the Voyage of the Royal Charter is a work which must long command admiration. It is impossible, in reading it, not to be struck with the heroic self-devotion which could induce a man in advanced age to undertake such a voyage, for the sole purpose of ascertaining the truth of controverted points in his favourite science. At every opportunity the observations, bearing upon what, in his view, were the most important phenomena, were repeated with the utmost earnestness, and were undoubtedly carried out and recorded with the most perfect accuracy

that circumstances would permit. The register of the nautical and social incidents of the voyage also is one of singular interest. But there is one characteristic of the account which, perhaps, may not force itself upon the attention of general readers, but which is to me the most striking of all. Dr. Scoresby had been engaged in personal discussions on the principal points which his voyage was intended to illustrate, and references to the subjects of discussion naturally occur in several parts of the account. Not one of these is conceived in terms to which the most fastidious polemicist could object. While Dr. Scoresby plainly, and, to a certain degree, justly, claims a triumph in regard to some principal laws which he had formerly predicated, and had now, to a great extent, established, he never lets fall a word which could be tortured to imply that he had gained a victory at the expense of any other person. I shall have occasion, in the course of this paper, to express an opinion somewhat differing from Dr. Scoresby's, on the pertinence and importance of some of these points, as regards the grand question of "the Compass in Iron-built Ships," and I shall also indicate one omission in the magnetical experiments on the voyage, which I could wish to have seen supplied. But whatever I may say will be received, I trust, as written by me under feelings of admiration of Dr. Scoresby and respect for his memory.

The account is edited by Mr. Archibald Smith, and the work of editing the account itself has consisted simply in passing Dr. Scoresby's written papers through the press, and in subjoining seven or eight explanatory notes of useful character. Mr. Smith, however, has thought it desirable to prefix an Introduction giving the history, mathematical and experimental, of the examination and correction of the compass in iron-built ships. There can be but one feeling of the advantage of this; as a person generally interested in the subject, I acknowledge my debt (with that of others) for the information thus conveyed, and I acknowledge my personal debt for the correction of a misunderstanding with regard to my statements, into which Dr. Scoresby had fallen. Had Mr. Smith confined himself to this, there would have been but one voice of gratitude for the editorship and the introduction.

But Mr. Smith has not confined his work to that of an editor. He has taken the opportunity of expressing his own views and of animadverting upon mine in a way different from that of Dr. Scoresby. Criticism which I think inconsiderate, and statement which I think unfounded, are conveyed in terms which, had they proceeded from a stranger, I should have judged exceptionable. I feel it a duty to science to point out the principal passages bearing the character which I have described, and to record my disapproval of the tone in which they are given to the public.

In blaming a writing, it is impossible to avoid, in some degree, blaming the writer. I will therefore endeavour to state the very narrow limits to which my blame is confined. Mr. Smith's public character, and the high respect in which he is held by all, and certainly not least by myself, absolutely exclude the possibility that he could, by intention or by simple negligence, utter a word which could give pain. The utmost that I attribute is, that in the ardour of urging his own exclusive views, and of criticizing those of other persons, Mr. Smith has forgotten, at the moment of writing, that the subjects to which his remarks refer may possibly have been considered as carefully by others as by himself; and that the expressions which he uses may not appear to the person against whom they are directed quite so inoffensive as they do to the person who writes them. With feelings of sincere friendship to Mr. Smith, I now proceed to make some remarks on special points.

(I.) Introduction, pages xxiii. and xxiv.—Mr. Smith expresses his inability to understand what reasons could have induced me to adopt an imperfect theory of induction.

I have no desire to offer to Mr. Smith any apology for this imputed fault. Mr. Smith entered late into these investigations, when the general laws of the magnetic disturbance in iron ships were perfectly established; and he can form little idea of

the obscurity which oppressed the subject in 1838. If he could transport himself to that time, he would probably see sufficient reason for following the same course which I followed. But as the science has already become very important, and is likely to become more so, and as there may be interest at some future period in inquiring into its history at its most critical time, I will enter here into some details.

The examination of the deviations in the Rainbow (upon which, I may remark, the first light was thrown by the vibration-observations for horizontal intensity), while, to my great surprise, they most clearly indicated a polar magnetism, permanent or sub-permanent, as the cause of far the greatest portion of the compass-disturbance, yet left a small part to be explained by some other cause; and I had no difficulty in seeing that this was transient induced magnetism. It was obviously important to trace out the laws of this supplementary disturbance. The question arose, how to exhibit them? Poisson's investigations (contained in two Memoirs in the *Mémoires de l'Institut*, and a smaller brochure, I believe, an Addition to the *Connaissance des Temps*), are repulsive even to the accomplished mathematician. Very few persons have read them, and at the present time probably not more than one is moderately familiar with them. I wished—for the sake of clearness in my own ideas, as well as for the power of exhibiting the connexion between causes and effects to practical men of fair mathematical attainments—I wished (comparing very little things with great ones) to produce something which might bear nearly the same relation to Poisson's Memoirs that Newton's Eleventh Section does to Plana's *Théorie de la Lune*. As regards making the subject more clear to others, as well as to myself, I believe that I have not totally failed. I may remark, that the application of theory to the masses of iron, which I proposed to introduce as correctives, was as important, in my view, as the application to ships.

It was necessary to satisfy myself that (as well as I could judge among various doubts) this theoretical representation would be substantially correct. And here I may remark that the iron bars, horizontal and vertical, to which Mr. Smith repeatedly refers, had then scarcely an existence. I believe that at that time iron deck-beams were not introduced; and there were no more iron stanchions in iron-built ships than in wood-built ships. The rudder-post alone (as affecting the sternmost compass) may be excepted. The question was, to find the attractions of the induced magnetism in masses of iron, not very near to the compass, partly consisting of discrete masses, of various forms and in various positions,—partly (and the greater part) consisting of plates of iron rivetted together. It was doubtful to me whether this connexion by rivetting was sufficiently close to render the application of Poisson's theory legitimate; and I endeavoured (but in vain) to gain some light from experiment (*Phil. Trans.*, 1839, p. 212, line 7 from bottom). I treated them as unconnected pieces. I think that Dr. Scoresby's observations on ships, and his experiment on rivetted plates ('Account of Voyage,' p. 91), have shown that I was wrong; nevertheless, for a reason which I will shortly state, no error was produced. There was another theoretical point worthy of attention, depending on what I may call the "magnetic susceptibility" of the metal, the numerical expression for which would be related to Poisson's constant k . If terrestrial magnetism acted on two masses, A and B , of high susceptibility, and on two other masses, a and b , whose susceptibility was only $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the former, then the action of a upon b would be only $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of that of A upon B ; so that this derived action would be of the second order of "susceptibility"; and if that susceptibility were small, my theory, which neglects the derived action, would be approximately correct. Poisson, relying on an experiment of Barlow's, attributes a high value to k ; and I do not doubt his correctness. Nevertheless, I think that a great point is gained if, by a simple investigation, we can show what would happen with a simple law of matter.

And the whole is subject to the following remark. In one case, as in the other, the magnitudes of the

actions in certain directions are proportional to the resolved parts of terrestrial forces in certain directions (which, if not the same as the directions of final action, are inclined to them at a constant angle). And from this it quickly follows that the functions of Azimuth, and the changes of their multipliers in different magnetic dips and intensities, will be the same in both. And this is all that is really wanted.

On reviewing these reasons, I am inclined to think that, if I had now to open the theory again, I should do it in the same way as in 1839.

(II.) Introduction, pages xxvi. and xxvii.—Mr. Smith commences this part with an objection to my inference that because, in the Rainbow and Ironsides, the force producing quadrantal deviation was small, therefore it was probable that other forces, originating in transient induced magnetism, are small; and afterwards arrives at the conclusion, "that no *a priori* conjecture, having the least probability of correctness, as to the relative proportions of the induced and permanent magnetism which give rise to the semicircular deviations, can be formed"; supporting this conclusion by reference to the values of quadrantal deviation in the Bloodhound, Jackal, Trident, Vulcan, Simoom, as determined by myself. It is to be remarked that, on confronting my values of subpermanent magnetism for the Rainbow and Ironsides with those of the Trident and Royal Charter, admitted by Mr. Smith (see page xlv. paragraph 2, &c.), it appears that Mr. Smith does not dispute the possible magnitudes of such values, but the mode of arriving at them; my general success is not wholly denied, but the intellectual process leading to it is condemned.

In estimating the correctness of my reasoning, I must beg, in the first place, that the results from the other ships cited be put out of view. When I wrote my paper, neither the Bloodhound, nor the Jackal, nor the Trident, nor the Vulcan, nor the Simoom, was in existence: two ships only had been examined, and to these the evidence was confined. If Mr. Smith insists on urging one kind of evidence supporting his criticism on me, which is given by the progress of time, I shall also insist on that vast mass of evidence given by the same progress of time (the best individual instance being the Royal Charter), which shows that my general views were perfectly correct. In the next place, I must call Mr. Smith's attention to my expression, that there is "good reason to conclude," &c. The meaning of the qualification "good" for reasoning, as distinguished from "certain," "incontrovertible," and the like, is perfectly clear. It implies that the reasoning is so far cogent as to give high probability to its results, but no certainty; that we ought at present to act on the inferences from that reasoning, but that when more evidence is accumulated and circumstances are changed, we may find stronger reasons for abandoning them.

Now as to the general nature of my inference, which may be stated thus: "When there are two collateral effects of one cause, and when a consideration of the modes of action induces us to expect that they will not be excessively different, and one is found to be very small, it is probable that the other is small."—I can only appeal to the common sense of mankind. I know not whether Mr. Smith has ever been concerned in an investigation of a new physical subject; but in the affairs of common life I do not doubt that he would act on the same principle.

In the Rainbow and Ironsides the smallness of the quadrantal deviation is not a matter of chance. There were four compasses in different positions in the Rainbow, and two in the Ironsides; in three of the Rainbow (omitting the headmost, which was near the chain-cable), and in both of the Ironsides (one only being registered), the quadrantal deviation was small.

How does it happen, then, that in the later ships, Bloodhound, &c., the quadrantal deviation is so much larger? I believe it is because there is so much more iron in the deck. A great change has taken place in the mode of building, till at last it has come to this state, that (as in the Fiery Cross, which I once inspected) it is impossible to find a place for a compass free from the proximity of

large masses of iron, or (as in the Great Eastern) the deck consists of two complete platforms of iron. This alteration of structure may be expected to increase the quadrantal deviation in a higher proportion than the semicircular.

My conclusion, therefore, agrees with Mr. Smith's (page xxvii., middle of page), that no conjecture can be formed as to the *exact* relative proportions of the two different magnetisms; but I maintain that, under the circumstances of the Rainbow and Ironsides, the inference "where one magnetic effect is very small, there is good reason to think that the other is also small," is perfectly correct.

I now come to the climax of Mr. Smith's reasoning:—"There was, in fact, no phenomenon observed by Mr. Airy in the Rainbow and Ironsides which might not have been caused by the transient induced magnetism of the soft iron in these ships." This expression fills me with astonishment.

Along the middle of the deck of the Rainbow there were placed four compasses, at different points from head to stern, symmetrically placed in a symmetrical ship. At every one of these there was a powerful transversal magnetic force, all in the same direction. Along the middle of the deck of the Ironsides there were placed two compasses, symmetrically placed in a symmetrical ship. At each of these there was a powerful transversal magnetic force, both in the same direction. It is impossible to account for these by any transient magnetism of the general mass of the ship, and it is in the highest degree improbable that each compass should find itself accidentally provided with a vertical bar or other magnetic contrivance which would produce similar effects on all. I can only dismiss Mr. Smith's conclusion, "that there was no phenomenon which might not have been caused by the transient induced magnetism," with the broad remark that, as regards the transversal part it is *totally impossible*. And the certainty of the existence of a transversal permanent or subpermanent magnetism of large amount, gives great probability to the existence of a longitudinal permanent or subpermanent magnetism of comparable amount.

Again, at the bottom of page xxix. is found, "Mr. Airy's observations did not prove that there was any other cause operating than terrestrial induction." I reply that (for reasons given above) this is *totally erroneous*.

I object especially to the whole train of the discussion occupying pages xxvi. and xxvii., with the addition on page xxix. that I have cited. I think the criticism inconsiderate, and have no hesitation in saying, that the conclusion is more distinctly opposed to evidence than any other that I have ever seen.

(III.) Introduction, page xxxi.—In speaking of "retentive," or subpermanent magnetism, "Mr. Airy, until the subject was brought forward by Dr. Scoresby, did not notice it." This is written without warrant. If, as is usual, by "retentive," or subpermanent magnetism, is meant "the polar magnetism, independent of position, which malleable iron may receive under mechanical violence, but which may change in time, or with change of circumstances," then I say that it was *fully noticed* by me. The precise mechanical violence which creates it in ships could only be conjectured in 1838, and indeed has only been established with tolerable certainty by the Liverpool Compass Committee. The liability to change could only be conjectured in 1838, inasmuch as the fact itself (as applying to iron ships) was then for the first time discovered. But conjectures on both points are given explicitly in my paper of 1839. I cite the following passages:—

Phil. Trans., 1839, page 212:—"The invariability of the independent magnetism during a course of many years is by no means certain."

"It appears desirable that a [competent] person should examine the vessel at different times, with the view of ascertaining whether either of the constants changes with time."

"It appears desirable that the same person should examine and register the general construction of the ship, the position and circumstances of her building, &c., with the view of ascertaining

how far the values of the magnetic constants depend on these circumstances."

"It appears that almost every plate of rolled iron is intensely magnetic."

Page 213:—"The manufacture of rolled iron seems to account in some degree for this amount of magnetism." [The examination of the circumstances of building, suggested in the last of the recommendations above, has led to the conclusion that the magnetism is more probably caused, under the earth's induction, by the mechanical violence used in building the ship.]

In these quotations, taken in conjunction with the amount of polar magnetism established by the examination of the ships, every known property of subpermanent magnetism affecting ships' compasses is anticipated. I trust therefore that, in reprinting the Introduction, the sentence, "Mr. Airy, until the subject was brought forward by Dr. Scoresby, did not notice it," will be expunged.

(IV.) Introduction, page xxii., line 8:—"Making any general mode of correction of the compass, either mechanical or tabular, applicable to all latitudes, impossible." I advert to this, not as objecting to the statement which Mr. Smith intends to convey, but for the purpose of guarding the reader against accepting the term "general mode" in too wide a sense. The compass may, at any time and at any place, be corrected mechanically without leaving appreciable error. Or a "tabular correction," that is, a table of deviations, can, of course, be prepared. The mechanical correction may (not necessarily must) require the alteration of two mechanical elements (the distances of two magnets); but these alterations are usually small. The tabular correction must be altered in every change of magnetic latitude, even if the ship have no induced polar magnetism, and have invariable subpermanent magnetism.

(V.) Introduction, page xxv., line 21.—Mr. Smith has correctly quoted my opinion, or rather the tendency of my opinion, in 1855, that in the occasional instances in which the magnetism of ships going far south has been greatly changed, returning nearly to its European value when the ship returned to Europe, "I think it far more probable that the error arises from transient induced magnetism." The subject is very obscure; and I trust that a fluctuation of opinion will not be subjected to criticism. I refer to the passage merely as taking an opportunity of recording my present far from decided opinion. I am now inclined to think that the error may arise from a real change of subpermanent magnetism. And I offer a conjecture (which is valueless till it is proved) that there may be sufficient difference among the qualities of the iron used for building different ships to account for the difference of rapidity in alteration of subpermanent magnetism. It may arise from original differences in the quality of the ores, and the process of reducing them (thus, every engineer knows that Staffordshire cold-blast iron is a different thing from Scotch hot-blast iron, and that this difference remains in every subsequent manufacture of malleable iron and steel). Or it may perhaps arise from the heat of the plates of iron when they pass for the last time through the rollers; I should imagine that iron which is rolled nearly cold approaches much more nearly to steel in its mechanical and magnetic properties, especially in its retentive power for subpermanent magnetism, than iron which is rolled very hot and soft.

(VI.) Introduction, page xxviii.—Mr. Smith alludes to my proposal of the use of adjustable magnets, and, while thinking that the policy of employing them is open to some doubts, states that he is not aware whether this mode of correction has been tried, or how it has succeeded. As the construction in question is by far the most important innovation that has been introduced since the original arrangement of mechanical correction, I will take this opportunity of giving some authentic information.

I had prepared a model of adjustable mounting of magnets, when I became acquainted with several proposals for effecting the same purpose, made by different persons. With one exception, these different proposals all adopted the extraordinary

principle of adding a magnetic power to the disturbing force already existing, in order to destroy both by a still greater magnetic power applied in the opposite direction. I need not say that, where there is a possibility, though a slight one, of change of magnetism, it is very imprudent to use large conflicting powers in order to generate a small differential effect. Moreover, in order to produce these large powers, it was necessary to bring the magnets so near to the compass that the usual laws of magnetic action did not hold; and I found on trial that, when an attempt was made to correct a large disturbance, the process failed entirely, the equilibrium of the compass-needle being sometimes unstable. The one exception was that of Mr. John Gray, in which there is introduced just as much magnetism as is necessary to correct the disturbance and no more, and in which the magnets are placed in the most favourable position for correct action. I was so well satisfied with this plan that I gave no further attention to my own.

In 1857, at my suggestion to the Board of Admiralty, the Trident, then going to the western and southern coasts of Africa, had her steering-compass fitted with Gray's adjustable correcting magnets; the quadrantal deviation being corrected by a mass of unmagnetic iron. The operation was performed by Mr. Gray, at Greenhithe, under the inspection of F. J. Evans, Esq., Superintendent of Compasses for the Royal Navy; and I learn from that gentleman that there was not an error of 1° in any position of the ship. After sailing, the following reports were successively received by the Board of Admiralty from Commander F. A. Close, R.N., the commander of the ship:—

"Ascension, 2nd May, 1857."

[Omitting introductory sentences, unnecessary here.]

"1. It works very well.

"2. Its action is rendered steady, and not sluggish, by the near proximity of the magnets and masses of iron.

"3. Its action is much superior to the ordinary compass.

"4. A well-informed seaman could readily understand and apply the adjustment.

"From England to Madeira I encountered very heavy gales, during which time I observed Mr. Gray's compass was perfectly steady, and as easy to steer by as in fine weather. At the same time, the deflexion of the ordinary standard compass was so great as to require much judgment on the part of the helmsman.

"The requirements of the service prevented my swinging the ship at Sierra Leone and the island of St. Thomas. I landed a compass at Sierra Leone, on the south and west points, but found no error. I have always used Mr. Gray's compass as the standard in navigating the ship, and find it far more trustworthy than the azimuth compass.

"I inclose the deviations I have taken at this place (Ascension) under unfavourable circumstances. The heavy swell and strong trade-wind of this exposed anchorage have made the observations more difficult. The same unfavourable circumstances have prevented my keeping the ship's head steady long enough on any one point to adjust Mr. Gray's compass. The adjustments have not been touched since I left Greenhithe.

"To test Mr. Gray's compass satisfactorily, it should be fitted with observation-glasses, like an azimuth compass, and it should be high enough to take a bearing over the gunwale."

The following are the observations:—

Ship's Head by Gray's Compass.	Deviation of Gray's Compass.
N.	4° E.
N.E.	1° E., 1° E.
E.	1° E., 2° E., 3° E.
S.E.	1° E.
S.	4° E., 3° E.
S.W.	2° E.
W.	5° E., 5° E.
N.W.	7° E., 5° E., 4° E.

[There was evidently an error of about 3° 15' E. in the lubber's point, or in the shore-compass, and, allowing for this, there is not an error of 24" on any point.—G. B. A.]

"Observations to find deviations of standard [uncorrected] compass:—

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Deviation.	Deviation at Greenhithe.
N.	3° E.	2° 10' W.
N.E.	3° E.	16° 50' E.
E.	14° E.	20° 20' E.
S.E.	9° 30' E.	14° 40' E.
S.	2° E.	3° 10' E.
S.W.	6° W.	9° 40' W.
W.	12° W.	21° 10' W.
N.W.	14° W.	22° 0' W.

[Thus, the errors of the standard compass had changed in one position of the ship by 13° 50' W., and in another position by 9° 10' E.; and if the vessel had been navigated by a "Table of Deviations," as there had been no sufficient opportunity of forming a new table, she would have been subject to these errors on her courses.—G. B. A.]

The next Report is dated "Cameroons River, 25th June, 1857." The general Report is in the same terms as the last; then follow these observations for correction:—

Ship's Head by Gray's Compass.	Deviation.
N.	None. None.
W.	6° E. 6° E.
Corrected by twelve turns of the winch—	
W.	None. None. None.

"To obtain this adjustment the three port magnets were lowered twelve turns with the winch, equal to about one inch and a quarter in height, measured on the screw."

[It is important to observe, that only two bearings are necessary for the complete correction. The validity of the correction thus made in the Cameroons River will be seen in the next Report.—G. B. A.]

The next Report is dated "Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, 19th November, 1857."

The point observed was a mountain-peak, at estimated distance twenty-four miles; its correct magnetic bearing being S. 40° 40' E. And Commander Close observes, "These observations are doubly satisfactory, the observer not having assisted at any former observations."

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Bearing of Peak by Gray's Compass.	Deviation of Standard.
N.	S. 40° E.	2° 10' W.
N. by E.	41	2° 40' E.
N.E.	40	14° 20' E.
E.	40	14° 20' E.
S.E.	40	13° 20' E.
S.E. by E.	40	11° 20' E.
S.E. ½ S.	40	8° 20' E.
S. by E.	40	5° 0' E.
S.	40	1° 20' E.
S. by W.	40	1° 10' W.
S.W. ½ W.	40	6° 40' W.
W.	40	16° 40' W.
N.W. by W. ½ W.	42	17° 10' W.
N. by W. ½ W.	40	7° 40' W.

[Gray's Compass was now sensibly perfect.—G. B. A.]

The next Report is dated "30th June, 1858" (apparently in the Bight of Benin).

The general terms of Report were the same as before. The surf had prevented landing for three months. By observations of sun's amplitude at setting, on June 14, ship's head S.W. by W. ½ W., at rising on June 17, ship's head S.W. ½ W., and at rising on June 22, ship's head S. by E. ½ E., Gray's compass was correct.

The next Report is dated "Bathurst, 31st December, 1858."

"I have still the same favourable opinion of this compass. During this quarter H.M.S. Trident has been on the beach at Sierra Leone for thirteen days, which has not affected this compass in any way."

Finally, I have the Report of F. J. Evans, Esq., dated "Greenhithe, October 31, 1859," from which I infer the following numbers:—

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Deviation of Gray's Compass.
N.	4° 47' E.
N.E.	3° 47' E.
E.	4° 17' E.
S.E.	0° 3° W.
S.	3° 3° W.
S.W.	5° 33° W.
W.	6° 43° W.
N.W.	1° 33° W.

And the note is appended: "On referring to the original position of the adjusting magnets, as measured in England, I found that the fore-and-aft magnets had been lowered 3½ inches. The transverse magnet was in the same position, as also the iron shot for correcting the quadrantal deviation."

[It would appear that a change in adjustments has been made, of which no Report has reached me, which may be explained by the amount of sickness among the officers, in consequence of which the compasses have been in the charge of four successive Masters. It would appear also that, supposing the last adjustment to have been made not far from the Cameroons River, the change on returning has been equal and opposite to that in the outward voyage; and that change, being the effect of a fore-and-aft magnetism, may be due to induced magnetism. The deviations of the standard compass have, however, sensibly changed, as appears from the following numbers:—

Ship's Head by Standard Compass.	Deviation of Standard Compass at Greenhithe.	1857.	1859, October 31.
N.	3° 10' W.	1° 40' E.	
N.E.	16 50 E.	17 10 E.	
E.	20 30 E.	17 40 E.	
S.E.	14 40 E.	9 20 E.	
S.	3 10 E.	0 40 W.	
S.W.	9 40 W.	10 40 W.	
W.	21 10 W.	19 20 W.	
N.W.	22 0 W.	16 40 W.	
		G. B. A.]	

The results of this experiment appear sufficiently satisfactory. I think that no small point is gained when we can show that, by two simple observations like those in the Cameroons River, June 25, 1857, the compass may, in any part of the world, be brought to the state of perfection shown by the observations at the Cape of Good Hope, November 19, 1857. The magnetism of the Trident has changed little; but the process would have been exactly the same if it had changed much; the only difference being that, instead of turning the adjusting screw twelve times, it might have been necessary to turn it twenty or thirty times, or rather to turn the screw ten times on two or three different occasions.

The Trident appears to have gone through very bad weather; and the adjustments were, in consequence, made by shore-observations. But I apprehend that in moderate weather, by the use of an observation of amplitude, a dumb card, and Mr. Evans's beautiful Declination Chart, the error of compass on two bearings (no more are required) can be ascertained with facility. The ship's head (especially if she has steam-power) can be steadied for a few minutes to the N. (or S.) and to the E. (or W.); and that time is amply sufficient for making the compass perfect.

The Liverpool Compass Committee, in their second Report, have thus adverted to the application of the adjusting apparatus to the steering compass of the Royal Charter:—"Had the compensating [adjusting] apparatus been employed, as was intended, the whole of the adjustment which was required is the following:—1. To screw the fore-and-aft magnets a fraction of an inch nearer the compass-card at Melbourne, and to screw them back again as the ship returned to Liverpool;—2. To screw the transverse magnet (which was rather above the middle of its containing box) gradually lower and lower through the whole of the voyage, until the ship's return to Liverpool, when it would probably be at the bottom of the case." The numbers upon which this is founded are not before me in a connected form; but I have examined the deviations of the standard compass (see 'The Voyage of Royal Charter,' Introduction, page xlv.); and it appears that, if that compass had been fitted with adjusting magnets, both magnets must have been somewhat withdrawn in both parts of the voyage. The whole process is so simple that the Liverpool Compass Committee have actually referred to the account by the words, "Ease with which the steering compass of the Royal Charter might have been kept quite correct"; and this, it will be remarked, was on the ship's first voyage, when, as the Committee have very forcibly represented (page 22), nearly the whole change usually takes place.

The Liverpool Compass Committee refer to one ship (the name is not given) in which the change of magnetism was excessively great; and great and repeated changes were made in the magnet adjustments. It appears, however, from their account that the compass was made perfectly manageable.

It may be interesting at the present time to

state that in the Great Eastern (some compasses of which are fitted with Mr. Gray's adjustment) the magnetism has changed considerably; but, by repeated application of the adjusting power, the compasses have been made correct without difficulty.

(VII.) Introduction, page xlv.—Mr. Smith adverts to the advantage which may be expected from the use of a compass carried by the mast, in an elevated position.

Relying on the result of Dr. Scoresby's observations on the mast-compass of the Royal Charter (which was extensively published soon after his return), I recommended to the Admiralty that such a mounting should be tried in the Trident. Among the places which are left at liberty by the rigging of the ship, the best (in a magnetic sense) was selected; and great care was taken to mount the compass in an unexceptionable manner. It was, however, totally useless. Its deviations were so large that it could give little assistance in interpreting the indications of the compass below; and, when compared with a corrected compass, and, above all, with a corrected adjustable compass, it was of no use whatever.

The deviations of the mast-compass of the Great Eastern are large.

The mast-compass of the Royal Charter became useless (see the last sentence of Dr. Scoresby's account). It failed ultimately from sluggishness, produced, I conceive, by the injury of pivots and bearings caused by the tremor of the mast, and to which, it may be expected, elevated compasses will always be liable.

I do not think that the method will ever be extensively used.

(VIII.) Introduction, page xlv.—"A Committee . . . was appointed by the Admiralty. . . . That Committee recommended . . . the correction of the deviation, not by mechanical corrections, but by 'swinging' the ship, and obtaining a table of the deviations, to be afterwards applied to correct the observed courses and bearings. This system has been ever since followed in Her Majesty's ships. . . . and with such success that I believe I am correct in saying that, with the single exception of the Birkenhead, there is no reason to believe that any of Her Majesty's ships have been wrecked in consequence of the deviation of their compasses."

I do not doubt that any system whatever, when incessant vigilance is used, will save ships from being wrecked; and for wood-built ships, in which the deviations (in the latitudes of ordinary navigation) are always small, and their changes consequent on geographic changes are very minute, I conceive the system of "tables of deviations" to be in practice the best that can be employed. But for iron-built ships I consider it to be the needlessly incurring of an absolutely gratuitous cause of error; and if ships have used it safely, it has not been by virtue of its safety, but in defiance of its danger.

A non-magnetic reader might suppose, from Mr. Smith's words, that the table of deviations formed by "swinging" a ship at the beginning of a voyage is applicable without error as long as the voyage lasts. On the contrary, it is liable to error arising from two causes; of which one is wholly unnecessary. The first cause is the change of the ship's polar magnetism, (the sum of subpermanent magnetism and induced polar force), and this is common to both cases, namely, that of corrected compasses and that of uncorrected compasses. I purposely omit mentioning the supposed change of magnetism of the correcting magnets, because experience shows that there is no such change. The second cause is the change of deviations produced by the change, in the course of the voyage, of magnetic latitude and terrestrial intensity; such as that which, in the instance of the Trident, has been shown to have occurred between Greenhithe and Ascension, when apparently there have been no means of correcting the table during the voyage. This very considerable error does not find place at all with a corrected compass, but exists in full force with an uncorrected compass, treated only by a table of deviations.

When to this I add that every opportunity which

permits correction of the table of deviations, and also many opportunities which are insufficient for finishing that correction, are available for complete adjustment of the correcting magnets, (as in the adjustment above mentioned at the Cameroons River); when I add further that, in the compasses thus corrected, the directive force on the needle is sensibly the same in all positions of the ship (whereas in uncorrected compasses the disproportion for different positions of the ship is very great; and in the steering compass of the Rainbow, before correction, it was ten times as great with one azimuth of the ship's head as with another); when finally I consider the difficulty of steering at night in a complicated navigation (as the sea-channels of the Thames or the Mersey) by a table of deviations, instead of a compass which tells the truth; it appears to me that the adherence to the use of tables of deviations is a system which incurs serious and unnecessary danger.

I shall conclude my remarks on corrected compasses by stating that I consider the compass to be now brought to practical perfection, except only as regards the effect of heeling. The able representatives of the Liverpool Compass Committee have directed their attention to this subject, and I scarcely doubt that in no long time the deviation, which arises from heeling, will be made as amenable to mechanical correction as that which arises from change of azimuth.

(IX.) Introduction, page xlviii.—Mr. Smith speaks of the supposed advantage of an uncorrected compass, whose errors can be ascertained from time to time. Such a compass is useful, I may say indispensable, for inquiries like those undertaken by the Liverpool Committee. But it will be valued little by the practical navigator who has a corrected steering compass.

With this I conclude my remarks on Mr. Smith's Introduction. Upon Dr. Scoresby's own account I have little to remark. A great part of his observations will be useless until they are digested and discussed for comparison with some theory, when I anticipate they will be found to convey information of great value. On one of the points on which Dr. Scoresby warmly insisted, namely, the use of a mast-compass, I have already given an opinion. But there is another point to which Dr. Scoresby attached special importance, and which requires distinct notice.

Dr. Scoresby had strongly called attention to the nature of the magnetic attractions and repulsions of different parts of the ship, as tried by an external compass; and had laid down general laws for them, and had (as I understand) predicted that they would be reversed in the southern magnetic hemisphere, and would return, wholly or partially, to their former state when the ship should return to the northern hemisphere. And (pp. 173 and 185) when he found that the phenomena of this class observed at Melbourne corresponded with his predictions, he considered that a very great point in science was gained. And, as far as I can understand the remarks in pp. 278, 281, 301, the changes which were observed on approaching and entering the northern hemisphere were of the nature of recurrence to the original state, in conformity with his expectations. If these phenomena then had any important bearing on the state of the compass, we should expect that the ship's action upon the compasses would undergo some notable change in the voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, and would undergo a change, at least, in the opposite direction on the return voyage.

But how is the fact! On this, as regards the Standard Compass, I can give accurate information, deduced from the deviations observed in swinging the ship at Liverpool, at Melbourne, and again at Liverpool. The values of magnetic force towards the ship's head were,

Liverpool	-0.199
Melbourne	-0.147
Liverpool	-0.106,

and the values of magnetic force towards the star-board side, were,

Liverpool	-1.156
Melbourne	-0.895
Liverpool	-0.306

(the unit being Gauss's unit of absolute measure,

expressed by English feet and grains). Thus, in both directions, the forces diminished in both parts of the voyage. It seems evident that the relation of the phenomena observed by Dr. Scoresby to the deviation of the compass is so distant, that the study of them, in our present state of knowledge, adds nothing to our acquaintance with the laws of deviation or the mode of correcting it.

The steering-compass of the Royal Charter was furnished with Mr. Gray's apparatus for adjusting the correcting magnets, in the hope that a satisfactory trial might be made of the apparatus under circumstances peculiarly favourable for deciding on its general applicability. Its theoretical success was certain; but it was thought important to ascertain whether there were practical difficulties of any kind in its use. Dr. Scoresby, however, although he had the virtual command of the compass (seep. 193), omitted to use the adjusting power. I think this omission unfortunate. G. B. AIRY.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Nov. 1, 1859.

BABY States, like baby mortals, have to run through a perilous round of maladies before arriving at the condition of compact and vigorous health, which enables them to stand alone among their fellows, and thrive and hold their own, even to the exchanging of many a sound buffet with any interloper who dares encroach on their nursery privileges. We—I speak for collective Tuscany—are, in truth, a promising infant, and require but little physic. We have passed in a short time through many threatenings of infantile disorder, and are all the better for stoutly rejecting the sleepy syrups, weakening diet, persuasive lozenges, and infinitesimal poisons prescribed by our high and mighty M.D.s, in solemn consultation assembled, who shake their learned heads, and foredoom us to all the horrors of rickets, atrophy, and convulsions, because we will obstinately overturn their carefully-concocted messes, and shout lustily for plenty of fresh air and wholesome mother's milk to plant us firmly on our baby legs.

Not a great many days back we had to pass an ugly quarter of an hour, from having a dose of conspiracy forced down our throats, which had been insidiously prepared for us somewhat according to the receipt of a potent medicine-man of old time, the celebrated Dr. Guy Fawkes; only that our alternative potion was made up in rather a milder form, involving more steel and less sulphur in the mixing, than the remedy used by that famous physician.

The danger with which Tuscany was menaced by her "Popish plot" is now over:—the ring-leaders, or at least those against whom there is sufficient evidence, are safe in prison. A vigilant outlook is kept by the police in all suspected quarters, and we have fairly left another dangerous phase of our baby life behind us. But the plot and its failure are both worthy of notice, as illustrating both the shifts to which the enemies of Central Italy are forced to have recourse, and the growth of national feeling among the people they would subvert. Ever since the beginning of September the Government has had notice of secret reactionary assemblies, and busy consultations between the Jesuit, or Sanfedisti, party at Rome, and the partisans of the exiled dynasty in Tuscany. A few noble names were mentioned as lending the weight of their authority and their well-filled purses to the schemes that were known to be afoot. The most prominent of these was Prince Corsini, a man, be it remembered, of very different stamp, both morally and politically, from his second brother, the Marquis Lajatico, lately charged with a diplomatic mission to England by the Tuscan Government, and whose private and public character stands so deservedly high among his countrymen. Besides the Prince, the names of Gerini, Martelli, and Covoni, all men of large property, have been buzzed about as active in the attempt to bring about a restoration here. Moreover, a correspondence was actively kept up between the *Camarilla* in Florence and their priestly friends in Rome; and it chanced one day, about a fortnight ago, that the Marchese Bargagli, who still persists in considering

himself as the Tuscan Ambassador to the Papal Court, despatched a huge packet to the Roman *employé*, who acts in this city as the Nunzio ever since the latter shook off the dust from his feet against this nest of anarchy and heretical revolt. The Government, on the watch for some positive proof of the conspiracy, which was difficult to obtain,—since the conspirators' place of meeting was continually changed, and two or three of the vast old palaces at Florence were at their service as hiding-places for suspicious documents,—intercepted the messenger, seized on the parcel, and found therein sufficient proof to justify the arrest that same evening of several previously suspected persons. One of these, strange to say, is the Avvocato Andreozzi, the same who so ably defended Guerrazzi on his trial for high treason. When the police arrived at the Avvocato's door for the purpose of arresting him, they found it barricaded; and he succeeded in delaying their forcible entrance long enough to destroy a great quantity of papers. He and the other conspirators have been consigned to the *Murata*, and will be speedily put on trial; since the Government has no intention of availing itself towards these, its rebellious subjects, of the latitude allowed by a law, passed not long ago by the "mild and equitable" ex-Duke, which allows of a prisoner being kept as much as *three years* in duration on bare suspicion, and without being informed of the cause of his detention.

Meanwhile, two or three of the reactionary persons have suddenly found that the vintage labours require their immediate presence at their distant villas; and thence, no doubt, they cease not to cry, looking wistfully towards the Seven Hills, "*Beate Antonelli, ora pro nobis!*"

The intercepted papers—I speak from personal knowledge of the facts—show that the conspiracy was carefully organized on the principles of the dreaded Sanfedista societies, so perilously known in Rome and Naples. A translation of their rules has just appeared in some of the leading English journals, for the exactness and fidelity of which I can vouch, possessing as I do a fac-simile of the original document. But this is not the only information obtained by the Government respecting our "Popish plot." Numerous depositions have been made before the Prefect by persons whom the society had tempted to join in their intrigues, and who, to obtain information as to their plans, had feigned to be influenced by their persuasions. According to the testimony received from the most trustworthy sources, the maddest projects were afoot some six weeks ago among the reactionaries, so ludicrously wild, that they sound more like the chimerical vapourings of a desperate cause, than any feasible plan of restoration. It was intended to bring into Tuscany a body of 8,000 men, by the Modenese frontier, and surprise and take possession of Pisa; but whence these right loyal troops were to be evoked was by no means specified. They were thence to march on Florence, and be reinforced outside the walls by 12,000 *contadini*; but here again the possibility of stirring up the honest vine-dressers and olive-growers was magnificently decided by begging the question. The city gates were to be forthwith forced; all the smaller guard-houses occupied without delay, and as to the *Gran Guardia* at the Palazzo Vecchio, a number of the affiliated previously concealed in the palace, were, on a signal given by tolling the church-bells, to rush out armed with daggers, and falling on the Guard from behind, massacre them *en masse*. Then the people, well bribed against the day of action (for 10,000 *lire* were to be distributed among the tanners alone, who are a numerous fraternity here, and noted as being stalwart fellows, ready for any rough work), would assuredly rise in a body and join the *Codini*. The artillery moreover, they said, would be certain to unite with them, for "one artillery officer had already been tampered with, and it was thought with good hope of success." Then would the supporters of right divine, and the indivisibility of Holy Mother Church sweep down everything before them; proclaim the advent of Ferdinand the Fourth, bearing it is supposed a tricoloured flag in one hand, and a stringent concordat in the other, and, as the Italian nursery tale invariably ends—*tutti felici, e tutti contenti!*

This senseless plan, say the depositions, was suddenly knocked on the head about a month since, by a letter from *Babbo*, saying that there was no need for such complicated doings, seeing that the King of Naples (*Bombino* our *gamins* call him) would accomplish the whole business far more easily and surely, by invading Tuscany with the thirty thousand men now assembled on the frontiers of the Roman States. It is most probable that the greater portion of these silly projects were mere big sounding rhodomontades used by the society to allure or terrify their intended proselytes. But it is certain that more solid inducements were unsparingly used in many cases, where the gudgeon to be hooked was of the working class. A considerable number of such persons have at different times, of late, spontaneously informed the authorities of the services required of them by the Sanfedisti, and even brought the price of them in their hands, saying, "What are we to do with this money, which is not ours?" Now when we remember the money-loving nature of the Florentine artisan, and the large amount of comfort, or better still, amusement, which a very few *pauls* will purchase him in this country, we may fairly estimate the great advance in national feeling which has taken place, of late years, among the lower classes of Italians. As may be supposed, the other cities of Tuscany have not escaped the Sanfedista contagion. Some arrests, I know, have been made at Leghorn and other places, and doubtless we shall, before long, hear the shrill cry of "a reign of terror!" raised by such as, having need to drown the din of their warlike preparation, are fain to wrap their doings in a whirlwind of clamour. But the fact of such a plot having been at work among them rather cheers than dismays the Tuscans; for, say they, such conspiracies are the convulsive efforts of a sinking cause, and our late *Babbo* is too close-fisted to lavish his *francesconi* in bribery, unless he felt that Imperial diplomacy was playing the part of the fox in the fable with him, while he awkwardly enough enacts that of the stork, when affectionately pressed by his vulpine entertainer to partake of the food he longs for; which is served up in a narrow-necked bottle where the subtle Amphitryon well knows it is totally beyond his reach.

It is almost needless to say, that the large share which the Church of Rome takes in schemes of this kind, utterly subversive of that order which is so necessary to Central Italy, has done much to strengthen the hands of the Tuscan Evangelical Church and win over converts to its doctrine. A congregation of above three hundred persons assembled last Sunday for public worship in the large room on the Piazza della Indipendenza, which, at present, serves them for a chapel, and I hear that a pastor of the sect of the Waldenses Protestants has been lately preaching eloquently there on several occasions. A fusion between the two sects would be very important just now, inasmuch as it would unite the religious interests of the Tuscan Evangelicals with those of a large body of Piedmontese Protestants and enlist them in one common cause against Rome.

I cannot close this letter without mentioning a laughable *ad libitum*, which is just now going the round of our Florentine gossips, and which every one repeats while declaring it far too good to be true. It is said that Andreozzi has addressed a polite epistle to Baron Ricasoli requesting to be liberated without delay, and faithfully promising to requite the favour by acting as *counsel for the defence*, on occasion of the Baron's trial for high treason, which is certain, he says, to take place within a short time, on the restoration of Ferdinand, "*c'è capitato proprio bene*," (he has just hit on the right man), say the citizens, laughingly alluding to the well-known sturdy and uncompromising character of the minister. "Of course he'll defend him *gratis, et amore!*" TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

UNDER the august initiative of the Prince Consort the subscription list of the Humboldt Fund continues to swell. Fifty guineas here, twenty guineas there, five guineas elsewhere, pour in as from

an inexhaustible bank. The list promises to become a monument of scientific enthusiasm: all the more noticeable that it will probably stand alone, a very obelisk in the intellectual wastes. We have no Newton Foundation, not even a Newton statue in London, though the Englishman is one of the immortals of science. The money raised for the Humboldt Fund is to be sent to Berlin, to be there expended in promoting a taste for natural history and distant travel. This is a sort of arrangement to which we have grown accustomed. We have been asked to assist in raising other funds for German celebrations—Handel Fund—Mendelssohn Fund—Schiller Fund—and the like; in most of which cases we have paid down our money and found that our virtue was its own exceeding great reward. We make no objection. It is our humour to do things so; but we should not object to see the humour spread beyond the Rhine. It would be graceful, we opine, in these German committees, who are so frequently soliciting our sympathy and gold, to put it in their power to point out one English literary, musical or scientific fund, monument, or celebration to which they and their countrymen had nobly subscribed. Can anybody tell us the exact amount of the Berlin contribution to the Newton statue recently set up at Grantham?

The Council of the Royal Society have awarded the Copley Medal this year to Professor Wilhelm Eduard Weber, of Göttingen, Foreign Member, for his researches in Electricity, Magnetism, Acoustics, &c. One of the Royal Medals has been awarded to Mr. George Bentham, for his important contributions to the advancement of Systematic and Descriptive Botany; and the other Royal Medal to Mr. Arthur Cayley, for his Mathematical Papers published in the *Philosophical Transactions* and in various English and Foreign journals.

Prof. Forbes has been appointed Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Herbert Spencer writes:—

"London, Nov. 10:
"I will respect the objection you doubtless entertain to controversies. I will not reply to Mr. Hennessy; Mr. Hennessy shall reply to himself. Here are two extracts,—the one from the report of his paper; the other from his letter of last week. —'The author stated, that on consulting a synoptic table of the planetary elements, some law had been obtained for the other elements, but none hitherto for the inclinations of the several orbits. This he conceived arose from the inclinations being set down in reference to the plane of the earth's orbit; for he found that a very remarkable relation manifested itself when they were tabulated in reference to the plane of the Sun's equator. The author had written on the board two tables: one, the ordinary table in reference to the Ecliptic; the other, that to which he wished to draw attention, having reference to the plane of the Sun's equator. In the latter, it was seen as a general law, that the inclinations of the planetary orbits increased as the distances of the several planets from the Sun increased. Thus, the inclination of the orbit of Mercury to the plane of the Sun's equator was but $0^{\circ} 19' 51''$, while that of Neptune was $9^{\circ} 6' 51''$.' *Athen.* Oct. 8, p. 468. Read now the following flat contradiction.—'In advancing from the outermost planet (Neptune) to the innermost planets there is an increase, and not, as Mr. Spencer supposes, a decrease in the angle made by the plane of the planetary orbit. Adopting the solar equator of Dr. Böhme of Vienna, the inclination of the orbit of Neptune is $6^{\circ} 06'$; the inclination of Uranus, the planet next within Neptune, is $6^{\circ} 17'$.' *Mr. Hennessy's letter, Athen.* Nov. 5, p. 603. The first statement is that the inclinations increase as we recede from the Sun, the second statement is that they increase as we approach the Sun. Only in self-defence do I reluctantly refer to the question of dates. The article in the *Westminster Review* was published on July 1st, 1858. Mr. Carrick's paper was published on February 22nd, 1859. With great generosity Mr. Carrick has himself pointed out this fact to me. I think I need not trouble you any further about Mr. Hennessy's letter. I am &c.,
HERBERT SPENCER."

Mr. Albert Smith re-entered China on Saturday

last at a dash, carrying Canton, as the French revolutionary band carry Paris—with a song. His audience came, and laughed, and went away. What more is to be said of this amusing traveller and showman? You do not go to the Egyptian Hall to learn anything about China, and you succeed to a marvel. Among many good jokes and satirical bits is that in which Mr. Albert Smith assures you, with a roguish gravity of face, that about two hundred millions of the Chinese have no other conception of a future life than squatting in a lotus-flower, gazing at butter!

The Campbell Minstrels have succeeded to the Christy Minstrels at St. James's Hall, and amuse the audience with the same success. The banjo on the knee has become an institution among us. A new feature in the Nigger entertainment is the introduction of a Spanish ballet.

A crowd of dainty Christmas books heaps our table. Messrs. Longman head the list with an admirable illustrated edition of 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress,' with drawings by Mr. Charles Bennett. Messrs. Routledge have produced, under the judicious care of Mr. Willmott, a very beautiful impression, in one volume, of the 'Poetical Works of James Montgomery,' enriched with a hundred designs by Messrs. Foster, Wolf and Gilbert. Messrs. Trübner & Co. publish a translation by Mr. T. J. Arnold, of 'Reynard the Fox,' with the illustrations of Herr von Kaulbach. The designs are well known to our readers. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co. have brought out Shakespeare's play of 'The Merchant of Venice,' with designs by Messrs. B. Foster and G. H. Thomas. The idea is a good one, and might be extended to the whole series of plays. But what means this prudery of omitting "lines which in the present age might be thought objectionable"? The first volume of the *Stereoscopic Magazine*, by Mr. Lovell Reeve, may be announced in this category.

Talking of stereoscopes, we have on our table the first issue of a new venture in the same line by Mr. Lovell Reeve—the *Stereoscopic Cabinet*. It proceeds on the assumption, that a stereoscope is a necessary of life,—as the law court, only a day or two since, ruled that photographic portraits are "necessaries" for a young gentleman at the University. Mr. Reeve proposes to bring out an endless series of subjects, carefully chosen, fit for the drawing-room table, and useful in the school-room and the study. His first set consists of the Church of St. Owen, a Group of Muses, and the Yacht Maraquita. Each is carefully and picturesquely done.

We grieve to hear from Paris that Mr. D. W. Mitchell, the naturalist, has put an end to his life. About a year ago we announced Mr. Mitchell's retirement from the Zoological Gardens, and his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the French Society of Acclimation.

By a slip of the pen we last week attributed Goldsmith's expression, "The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind," to Cowper. Armies of Correspondents have been good enough to correct for us the mistake. We make them our best bow.

We are glad to hear from the "Hampshire Clergyman" that there seems to be some hope of founding an Archaeological Association for that interesting county. Several Hampshire Archaeologists are interesting themselves in the matter. We shall be glad to hear of their progress.

A Correspondent last week suggested the establishment of an Archaeological Society for the county of York, and now another Correspondent, at York, writes:—"The church authorities are restoring the Minster without referring to an architect. A master-mason shortens the gargoyles, shuts their mouths and lowers the parapets at his own good pleasure. What a compliment to the good old builder! Surely the literary and antiquarian gentlemen of Yorkshire need no other proof than this of their want of an Archaeological Society in that shire!"

By the completion of the railroad from Mont de Marsan to Tarbes, that key-town to the Pyrenees is brought within seven hours' reach of Bordeaux—two days and a half, that is, from London: too late for this year's tourists to profit by it—"for the first snows," writes a Correspondent, "have come

down, and with them cataracts of rain; and the great plain is scoured by wind and dust, vicious enough to make the most resolute mountaineer think of 'fire and candle' without aversion.—How is it," continues the same Rambler, "that no one, save perhaps Mrs. Boddington, in her too-much-forgotten book, has done justice to the presence of a grace in the Pyrenees, which I do not think is found in sublime Switzerland or the enjoyable Tyrol?—Not to speak of the natural features of the district, set off by many varieties of foliage, there is something among the people and their appointments which tells in a welcome manner of the South. Murillo faces peep out from under that elegant head-gear, the red capulet,—or, in the men, beneath the berret. The long-haired guide in his scarlet coat and brown stockings, who cracks his whip by way of vociferous 'What d'ye lack!' down the steep square of Eaux Bonnes (curiously reminding one of Rutland Gate, supposing that were jammed down between two mountains)—is, perhaps, 'got up' to entice; but he is still more pictorial than the sturdy bright-faced Tyrolean. Belonging to another clime, too, is the habit among the women of carrying every heavy load balanced on the head,—so, too, are the very graceful forms of the commonest earthenware. But enough of what may be, after all, only a mere crotchets. More to the purpose is the hope that railway extension will develop in Tarbes a good hotel;—which at present seems wanted."

Mr. Atkinson, a practical geologist, has visited the Runcorn puzzle, and very courteously sent us the result:—

"Thelwall, near Warrington, Nov. 8.
"Feeling an interest in any new geological fact, I went over yesterday to Runcorn to see the fossil lately found in Mr. Wright's quarry there, and described by Mr. Henry Wilson in the *Athenæum* of the 29th ult. From what was said by Mr. Jukes and Mr. Archer in last week's *Athenæum*, I felt some doubt, before seeing the object itself, whether I should find a fragment of a huge plant or a mere concretionary mass of stone of a curious shape. A few minutes' examination of the fossil itself in the quarry (where it is still kept with great care) was sufficient to convince me that Mr. Jukes's opinion of it is substantially correct. It has not the least resemblance to any plant, recent or fossil; it has, in fact, evidently been moulded in a singular system of cracks, formed by desiccation of the clay or marl in which it was found. It would be difficult, and not a very useful speculation, to attempt to account for the extraordinary direction of the cracks and the curious form of the mould in which this fossil (?) has been cast. Mr. Wilson's description of it is, I think, very good. What he calls the tooling would perhaps be better designated as a kind of moulding, on each of the upper edges of a square block of stone, about as thick as a strong rafter of a house. A cross section of one of the stems might be divided by horizontal lines into three unequal rectangles. The lowest of these would be nearly a square, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the side; the middle one and the upper one would each be a thin oblong, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, the former having a base about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than the under rectangle, and the latter—that at the top—having a base about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than the middle one. Both the salient and re-entrant angles of these imaginary rectangles are very sharp in general; and the moulding they form is tolerably regular; but there is not the least appearance of tooling. On the contrary, it appears to me that the mould in which this curious object was formed had itself been modified and smoothed by the action of water in the original system of cracks made by the drying of the clay. The stone is fine-grained, generally red, but sometimes cream-coloured; and it is stratified in thin horizontal laminae, parallel to the bases of the rectangles above mentioned; thus putting it beyond a doubt that this curiosity does not represent a fossil plant. Some more fragments, of a nearly similar kind to those here treated of, have lately been found in the same stratum, within about 8 feet of the spot where the first were discovered. They are about the same thickness. A transverse

section would form a square, or nearly so; but the moulding just described on the upper edges is wanting, and the figure is different. These fragments present the appearance of a semi-elliptical arch, the height being the semi-transverse diameter. About half of one of the sides is missing, but, from the middle of the outside of the one which is perfect, there is the foot of a broken-off branch springing at right angles to the side, and a similar foot of a branch which seems to have risen vertically (supposing the arch to be vertical) from the very crown of the arch. Trusting that these few remarks will be interesting to you, and perhaps to some of your readers, I am, &c., JOHN ATKINSON."

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon at Three o'clock—Stalls, 3s., which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five.—Area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

At the OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 5a, Pall Mall East, Mr. H. WALLIS'S EXHIBITION of high class MODERN PICTURES, besides choice Works painted expressly for this occasion, contains—Sir A. W. Colcott's grand picture of 'Diana Returning from the Chase,' the 'Place in London,' 'Messengers Coming to Job' (from the Northwick Collection), Linnell's 'David Slaying the Lion,' Constable's 'Opening of Waterloo Bridge,' 'The Poacher's Bothy,' by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., &c. &c. Open from Nine till Five. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A Treatise on Vital Causes. By James Newton Heale, M.D. (Churchill).—It is the old resource of the physiologist to refer all phenomena which he only imperfectly understands to a "vital principle." As observation goes on and experiments are made, however, the domain of the vital principle is trenched on, and that which was set down as due to a vital cause is clearly traced to some physical or chemical law. There is undoubtedly a tendency amongst those who apply chemical and physical laws to physiological phenomena, to press them further than experiment or observation warrant; hence there is a constant tendency to reaction, and the chemico-physical physiologists are rebuked. Dr. Heale belongs to this reactionary school. Whilst availing himself of the undoubted chemical and physical facts that occur during vital processes, he contends that there are many phenomena which they fail to explain, and he comes down upon us with the old physiological expedient of "vital causes." Whilst contending with Hunter for the "life" of the blood, he does not enable us to comprehend more clearly the nature of life as a cause, and, in fact, he leaves all the unexplained functions of the human body much where he found them. With a good deal of reading and thought, it strikes us that Dr. Heale has not laid the foundations of his physiological knowledge very deep, or he would not have committed himself to the explanation of phenomena which the profoundest physiologists of the age regard as too complicated or too little understood to permit of a general theory. To those, however, who prefer controversy to sound observation, and discursive reading to the detail of facts, Dr. Heale's book will be found interesting.

Seventeen Years of Experience of the Treatment of Disease by Means of Water. By Andrew Henderson, M.R.C.S. (Renshaw).—We had hoped, from the title of this book, that we had at last found a man who was honest enough to confess his delusions, and prepared to warn his medical brethren against the dangerous paths of empiricism and imposture. But no; Mr. Henderson, in the most flowery style, proceeds to state that though at first led away by Priessnitz, he has discovered a better way of using water than was ever dreamed of by the peasant of Silesia. By using water of varying temperatures he adapts it to all diseases, and has kindly given his views of all kinds of disease, in order to show how remarkably they are suited to such treatment. He has also given cases of which we may say that they are like all other cases given in similar books. The patients were ill, they applied water, they got well, therefore the water cured them.

The Watering-Places of England. By Edwin Lee, M.D. (Churchill).—This fourth edition is so much enlarged as to make it almost a new work. Dr. Lee's account of the watering-places of England is

one of the most popular and trustworthy books we have on the subject.

The Sense Denied and Lost. By Thomas Bull, M.D. (Longmans).—Dr. Bull was for many years a successful medical practitioner in London, till overtaken by the great calamity of blindness. In his retirement his mind was especially drawn to the consideration of the condition of the blind, and this work is the result. Those who are interested in teaching the blind and seeking to develop their mind by the aid of the senses still left to them will find much interesting and suggestive matter in this little volume, which has been given to the world since Mr. Bull's death. The work also has its interest as the production of a blind man, and, as the editor remarks, it shows "the working of an honest, contented and humble mind, under circumstances of heavy affliction."

SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 8.—John Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Gould exhibited a specimen of a fine species of pheasant from Siam, transmitted to him by Sir Robert Schomburgk. Mr. Gould stated, that the oldest applicable name for this bird was *Diardigallus Craufurdi*. Mr. Gould also exhibited a specimen of the royal spoonbill of Australia (*Platalea regia*).—Dr. Gunther read 'A Catalogue of the Second Collection of Cold-blooded Vertebrates formed by Mr. Fraser in Ecuador,' among which were many species of great interest, and several new to science.—Papers by M. Jules Verreaux (Corresponding Member), 'On a New Species of African Barbet,' and by Mr. W. C. Hewitson, 'On New or Rare Butterflies in Mr. Wallace's Collection,' were read to the Society.—Mr. Slater communicated 'Lists of Two Large Collections of Birds, lately formed in Mexico by M. de Oca and M. Boucard, with Notes and Descriptions of New Species.'—Papers were read by Dr. Baird, 'On a New Entozoon (*Sclerostoma sipunculiforme*) from the Intestines of the Elephant'; by Dr. Gray, 'On the Sea Lions of the Coast of California,' and by Mr. G. R. Gray, 'On a New Species of Butterfly, obtained by Mr. Wallace in Banchian, Moluccas.'—Major Hay's 'Notes on the Kiang (*Equus Kiang*) lately presented by him to the Society' were read to the meeting.—Papers by Mr. Sowerby and Mr. S. Hanley, upon 'New Species of Shells in Mr. Cumming's Collection,' were read by the Secretary.—Mr. F. Moore gave 'A Notice of a Rare Asiatic Pigeon (*Columba rupestris*),' of which he exhibited specimens.—The Rev. H. B. Tristram exhibited Mammals and cold-blooded Vertebrates collected by himself in the Algerian Sahara.—The Secretary exhibited Eggs of the *Balaniceps rex*, obtained by Mr. J. Petterick on the White Nile, and eggs of Montigney's crane laid in the Society's Gardens.—Lists of the additions made to the Society's menagerie during the past four months were laid before the meeting.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 8.—Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—Mr. Locke delivered an address on the career of the late Robert Stephenson.—The paper read was 'On the Process of Raising and on Hanging the Bells, in the Clock Tower, at the New Palace, Westminster,' by Mr. Jabez James.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy, by Prof. Partridge.
- Geographical, 8.—Discoveries by the late Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin and Party, by Capt. McClintock.—Sun Signals for the Use of Travellers (Hand-Heliostat), by Mr. Francis.
- TUES. Statistical, 8.—On the Recent Statistics of Prussia, by Sir F. H. Goldsmid.—On German Railways, by M. Wilhelm Lazarus.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Description of the Government Waterworks, Trafalgar Square, by Mr. Amos.
- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—Address on the opening of the 10th Session, by Sir T. Phillips.
- Geological, 8.—On the Geology of the North-West Highlands of Scotland, by Sir E. L. Murchison.—On some Fragments of Copper Ornaments found in Auriferous Sand in Eastern Siberia, by Mr. Atkinson.—On the Geology of a Part of Southern Australia, by the Rev. J. E. Woods.
- Ethnological, 8.—Report on the Ethnological Papers read in Section E at the Meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, by Mr. Croker.—On the Method of Measurement, as a Diagnostic Means of distinguishing Human Races, adopted by Drs. Scherzer and Schwarz in the Austrian Circumnavigatory Expedition of the Novara, by Mr. Davis.
- British Meteorological, 7.—General and Council.—On the Practical Importance of Meteorology, by Mr. Sop-

with.—On the Meteorology of the Current Year, by Mr. Glaisher.
- THURS. Linnean, 8.—Memoir on the Cressetaceae, by Dr. Serravallo.—On New South American Utriculariae from Prof. Jameson and Mr. Spence, by Mr. Oliver.—On a New Kind of Butter Tree from West Africa, by M. Caruel.
- Royal, 8.—Report of Scientific Researches made during the late Arctic Expedition of the Yacht Fox, by Capt. McClintock.
- RAV. Asiatic, 2.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Two of the Raphael Cartoons at Hampton Court are now covered with large sheets of plate-glass. The effect of the paintings is less impaired than might have been expected, and, considering the important protection that is thus afforded to their surface, minor objections cannot but give way. There are no cross-bars or window-sashes, such as may be seen in front of some of the more valued fragments of fresco at home and abroad. Three tall pieces of glass suffice to cover each Cartoon, leaving merely two vertical threadlike lines, where they join, in front of the painting. Photography is still in full occupation at this Palace. Its present use is a true and most legitimate one. Every picture is being photographed, to form a catalogue and record of the Royal Collection. No better register could possibly be adopted, since the two most important points are to be attained, however the pure artistic may fail, namely, identification, and the condition, or state of preservation at the time when taken. During the present improvements and changes, and before cataloguing and arranging is done with, it is to be hoped that a valuable early German picture, now divided and in part falsely joined, although still preserved in the same apartment, the Queen's private chapel, may be looked to and rectified. It is a curious old German Triptych, said to be by Lucas van Leyden. The centre part, representing the Crucifixion, now forms a picture by itself, and is numbered 710. The two wings, one representing the Procession to Calvary, and the other the Resurrection, are very clumsily joined the wrong way in one frame, forming a second picture, and numbered 699. A very little alteration to the frame would make the various parts intelligible, and afford an example of this old combination of pictures, not otherwise to be seen in this large and highly popular collection.

Mr. Westlake, whose reproduction of Old Testament designs by an old English artist of 1310 we have often noticed, goes on with his work bolder and better. The part of the work now before us takes us as far 'as the giving of the Tables of the law.' The old English artist, who died so long ago and left no name, might now not be ashamed to see his delicate fancy and graceful drawing translated into modern Art. Mr. Westlake's lines are clearer cut, and free from his old shake, twitter and totter; they now run clear and sharp, and say what they mean boldly and plainly. The faces are of great beauty, and often full of the most tender and refined expression. The attitudes are often worthy of the best draughtsman, and the feebleness, numerous as they are, are never laughable, because they generally imply a struggle for a great meaning beyond the power of the artist's eye and hand to convey.

Messrs. Mason publish—'The Church of England Portrait Gallery.' In this menagerie of a collection we have all varieties of priest and preacher, from the popular pretender to the old lion of Exeter, London rector, and public school head-master, dean and canon, vicar and lecturer, all meet here with the equality of what an Irishman would call "temporary immortality." These portraits must have a sale, because from the man who remembers his old school with love, to the enthusiastic pew-opener, hundreds will be glad of the opportunity of purchasing some record of their pulpit favourite. In these clerical faces we find a more rapt and abstract expression than in those of the lawyers, a more contemplative studiousness and a mild (not always sagacious) benevolence. In one or two of them we regret to trace a restless and unblushing vanity, together with a false, tricky ambition, that in the lawyer would be bad, but in the divine is

loathsome. Some of the men, it strikes us, though primmed and stiffened by the necessary gravity of their profession, had better have been soldiers, courtiers, or bankers, for their mind leads them even now to wrangle, intrigue, and trade with all the zeal of the profession Providence destined for them. But this is, perhaps, a vain reflection; for what is it but saying, that all men are not equally good, and how could anything but miraculous selections choose nothing but good men for the priesthood? Here, at least, we may see that the faces of the majority are the faces of noble, self-denying men, born high enough to understand the rich, yet not so high as to be ignorant of the poor—men who kept pure by being able to live apart from the world, yet not so blindly ascetic that they live out of the world,—are in country places centres of goodness, learning and civilization,—who, living to console the poor, the rich, and the unhappy, rejoice to become a second father to the orphan, and a friend even to the outcast and the houseless.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Fyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—The Public are respectfully informed that the present popular Operas cannot be performed after the 24th of December, consequently on the production of the Christmas Pantomime.—Monday, November 14, *TRUVATORE*, Messrs. Henry Haigh, Santer, Lyall, Misses Parrepa and Pilling.—Tuesday 15, and Thursday 17, and Saturday 19, *DINORAH*, Messrs. W. Harrison, H. Corri, St. Albys, and Santer, Misses F. Thirwaite and Miss Louisa Fyne.—Wednesday 16, and Friday 18, *SATANELLA*, Messrs. Santley, G. Henry, H. Corri, St. Albys and W. Harrison, Misses Fanny Cruise, Pilling, and Miss Louisa Fyne.—Conductor, Alfred Mellon.—Ball, LA FIANCÉE, Mdlle. Leguine, Pasquale Pierron, Clara Morgan, M. Vaudry, Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne.—Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling.—Acting Manager, Messrs. Henry Haigh and W. Harrison.—Prices of Admission.—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, 4s. 6d.; 3s. 2s.; 1s. 6d.; 1s. 3d.; 1s. 1s.; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.—No charge for booking. Commence at Eight.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S 'ALEXANDER'S FEAST' and PROF. BENNETT'S 'MAY QUEEN' under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, WEDNESDAY, November 14, at Eight.—Principal Vocalists—Miss Banks, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Martin, Miss M. Bradshaw, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Weiss.—Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Season Tickets, Stalls, 50s.; Galleries, 12s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—M. Wieniawski, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Prof. Benington, HERR REICHARDT, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, MONDAY EVENING, November 14, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—For Particulars see Programme.—Seaside Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. At the Hall, 3s.; Piccadilly, Keith, Prowse & Co., Chapside; Ormer & Co.; Hammond, Regent Street, and Chappell & Co., 26, New Bond Street.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—The ensuing Season will consist of a Series of SIX CONCERTS, the first of which will be given in December. Subscription to the Numbered Stalls, entitling the Subscriber to the same Seat for the Series of Concerts, 12s.; Subscription to the Unreserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Subscribers' names received by Messrs. Addison, Hollier, and Lucas, 210, Regent Street, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Cheques, or Post-Office Orders, to be made payable to STANLEY LUCAS, Hon. Sec.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—Without too curiously scrutinizing the symbolic meaning of certain celebrations as devised by their authors,—examining too closely how far the fancy to keep the Schiller Centenary, from Pesth to London, portends poetical enthusiasm or political action,—it is certain that Thursday's Sydenham Festival was unique in England, so far as our experience dates back.

It was eminently a meeting of Germans to do honour to one of the mightiest foreign-poets who has ever lived. Everything was foreign. There were banners in the orchestra, to be waved by the orator, and manoeuvred at different portions of the rite,—guild-ensigns, too, as separating the different "companionships" of those in trade or commerce, who conspired to sing to the praise and glory of the great German genius,—and more than all the six or eight hundred blazing torches.—A Titanic bust, with mythological supporters, backed by green foliage, held its place, under a veil, in the centre of the orchestra, till the crowning moment of the apotheosis should arrive. Even in our Crystal Palace, jewelled as it was by its show of *Chrysothemum* (a flower "invented" half-a-century since Schiller's death),—even with the railway trains to bring stupid or indifferent Londoners out to the show—as to a show among other shows,—it was to be felt that to England small reference had been made in the matter. Germany was everywhere,—in the countenances, the talk, the behaviour of the audience,—in the insignia of the gentlemen in office,—can we add, without ill-nature, in the unpractical bustle and gentle confusion which marked the whole transaction, what-

ever might be the genius, geniality, and inner meaning involved therein?

An abridged programme of the proceedings is a record worth keeping:—

1. March, 'Schiller,' Carl Wilh. Groos. (Specially composed for this occasion).—2. Overture, 'William Tell,' Rossini.—3. Address, by Dr. Kinkel. (Copies of the Address, in German and English, will be sold in the Palace after its delivery).—4. 'The Festival Cantata.' (Expressly written and composed for this Festival. Words by F. Freilgrath; Music by E. Pauer. Executants, the German Glee Associations. During the performance of this Cantata the colossal bust of Schiller (modelled for the occasion by Herr André Grass) will be unveiled).—5. Violin Solo, Herr Wieniawski.—6. German Song, 'Traume und Gesang,' expressly arranged for the German Glee Associations, by A. Manns. Conducted by Mr. Manns.—7. Schiller's Poem, 'The Lay of the Bell,' Romberg; by nearly 1,000 members of the Vocal Association. Conducted by Herr Benedict.—After this came the Torch Procession and the banquet.

To give, now, some account, *seriatim*, of the events as they occurred,—the "Schiller March" was virtually a Schiller Polka, with Reichardt's (!) well-known "Vaterland Lied" tumbled in somehow towards its close. Then there are German overtures to Schiller's dramas—that by Prof. Moscheles, to Schiller's 'Jungfrau'; that by Ries, to 'Don Karlos'.—Surely, considering the German hatred to Italian music, one of the above would have been more germane to such a Festival than Signor Rossini's prelude to M. Jouy's 'Guillaume Tell.' Dr. Kinkel's Address, being spoken to Germans, and at Germany,—eloquent, well-gesticulated,—intimate in its knowledge of his author,—intimate in its comprehension of the spirit of the day (which sanctioned, among other things, a gratuitous depreciation of another German idol, Goethe, by way of exalting the elected hero)—is hardly an oration for the English reporter to analyze; the less, as it was not to be found in print after delivery, as promised. No want of passion was there, no want of picturesqueness; it fulfilled its mission, and this is as much (possibly) as any *eloque* can be expected to do. The speaker was most warmly received.

It seemed to outsiders that Herr Freilgrath's Festival Ode was, of its kind, "the true thing"—none the less fit for its purpose because its taste is not British taste. It was an ingenious thought, on his part, to recollect that the birth-year of Schiller and Burns was that of Handel's death; and the poem closed with that aspiration after German unity, which seems so distant a dream to those who have traversed the wide and fair land.—Herr Pauer's part was done as well as it could have been done, we are informed, under circumstances of no ordinary "haste and unrest."—The allusion to Burns and Handel, misunderstood as plagiarisms by the English audience, were courtesies rather. The texture of his work was good. Genius cannot always be present at prologue or *pièce d'occasion*—least of all where genius has no time to turn itself. Few living German musicians could have more honourably represented German music "to the minute" than Herr Pauer did on this occasion. The modern work, too, rises if it be compared with another classic which aided in completion the artistic celebration of the "Schiller-Fest." This was 'The Song of the Bell.'

On returning to Romberg's setting of this royal poem we have been irresistibly reminded, not so much of Pegasus in the boor's cart, as of the same steed more jauntily harnessed in a French *berline*, or in an old German court coach. Meeker and more mediocre music, respectfully composed, could hardly be named than that of Andreas Romberg. The imitators of Haydn and Mozart are a wearisome sort of people—unimpeachable as to harmony, second-hand as to melody, but with parsimonious gleams (and very far between) of the sacred fire.—There are few musicians now who could abide any protracted acquaintance with Winter, or with the composer of this 'Song of the Bell.' Schiller's poem in its fullness of pictures and the rapidity of their changes offers difficulties, but surely not more than our own 'Alexander's Feast,'—while, as regards elevation, fervour, and home-coming truth, it is no discredit to our Dryden to say, that his version of "the Power of Sound" is coldly pompous—unreal, as compared with Schiller's. In such music as Romberg's is to be found the justification of the tre-

mendous "broken-crockery" people of the new German school. It is old, tiresome, effete. Why should not the ode be set again? The *Cantata* was not ill performed, though there were evidences of the "scramble to get things together," which are not right for poet, not right for musician—least of all right for anybody concerned in a business like that of Thursday. The characteristic thing of the Festival was the torch procession through the garden, the moving mass of light along the terraces showing the marble figures on the pedestals, and belting the bursting waters of the great fountain with rings of fire. From the nature of the scene, and the extraordinary beauty of the night, this procession had a humour and effect of its own differing from anything of its kind ever seen in the streets of Heidelberg or Berlin.

When all is said—and when all was done—the day will live as a remarkable day in the annals of the Crystal Palace and among the records of the Germans in England.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—So runs, during the winter season, "the style and title" of Covent Garden Theatre,—more nationally than correctly, it will be owned; seeing that the second production of the season has been a version of Signor Verdi's 'Il Trovatore.' With one exception, the Italian opera is very well given. No foreign cantatrice has sung the part of *Leonora* in London more correctly than Miss Parrepa; who appears to us to have taken a step in every respect to her advantage by changing the foreign for the English stage. Her voice, which is sound and extensive in compass, was delivered on Monday with a certainty and power shown on no former appearance,—another voice, by the way, extending to D flat above the line, even in these days of murderous pitch.—Her execution is steady, if not surpassingly voluble; and she sings the music of Signor Verdi with that peculiar "dash," which alone can make it acceptable; and even then, we must repeat, in doses few and far between. Miss Parrepa, too, acts in this part spiritedly without embarrassment.—The *Mariccio*, Mr. Haigh, has more to learn; but Nature has been gracious to him, in the gift of a tenor voice as tuneful and elegantly-toned (we know not how better to express it) as we have often heard,—though not voluminous, entirely sufficient for every theatrical purpose, unless stentorian passion be the thing required. Mr. Haigh is incomplete, but there is nothing to offend; with study, he ought to rise to the topmost place in his profession as a finished and engaging singer.—Mr. Santley was the *Count di Luna*,—as steadily and thoroughly at his case in Signor Verdi's broad phrases as in the more minute and intricate music of M. Meyerbeer. The entire part was excellently sung.—"Il balen" the inevitable, getting its usual *encore*. His acting is, in some points, unusually good for so young an artist, showing intelligence and feeling for the theatre; but his walk on the stage is undignified and constrained, and practice is required for its improvement. It is one thing to have that "deportment" of the *Turveydrop* school, which makes certain heroic actors so very overcoming; but it is another (and a thing indispensable) for a singer to present himself with a natural and graceful composure.—Of the *Azuena*, we can but say that the selection of the young lady for the part was either an inconsiderate mistake or a case of hard necessity. The part, though a short one, requires force, dramatic experience, incisive declamation, and a voice entirely settled in its place. None of these requisites could be yet commanded by its present representative. As a whole, however, the opera went well; with great applause, and many *encores*.—'Satanella' was performed on Tuesday evening.—An *operetta* by Mr. Mellon is to be given.

ST. JAMES'S.—A posthumous drama from the well-practised pen of the late Mr. James Kemney was produced on Wednesday. It is entitled 'London Pride,' and the title well enough suggests the main argument and plot. There is little of story in the piece,—it being a comedy rather of character than action. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington (Mr. Leigh Murray and Mrs. F. Matthews) move in good society

in London, and would outshine their acquaintances; for which end they outrun their credit, and fall into arrears in their rent, until a knowledge of their embarrassments having reached head-quarters, Mr. Harrington is dismissed from a Government employment. His lady, meanwhile, encourages the attentions of an Italian swindler and his friend, one *Falsetto*, and a colonel; the latter of whom escapes through a window from the bailiffs, and the former induces her to abstract a thousand pounds from her husband's strong box, in order to borrow for an evening party a diamond tiara from a jeweller, for which the scoundrel substitutes a paste article, and endeavours to escape with the original. The money belongs to a *Mr. Anson*, who has lodged it in Mr. Harrington's hands as the marriage-portion of his son, about to be married to Miss Harrington; of course the husband's honour is seriously compromised by the transaction. But an eccentric Irish servant, *Darby Colchanon* (Mr. Charles Young), makes all right; for he has pursued the fugitive foreigner, and obtains the real diamond head-dress. There, is, also, a country uncle, *Mr. John Warner*, with his ready-money principles and frugal predilections, who serves as an excellent chorus and the moral Mentor of the scenes. The play throughout was acted well; frequently excited laughter and applause, and the curtain descended on a decided success.

STRAND.—A new burlesque, by Mr. Halliday, produced on Monday, and entitled 'Romeo and Juliet, or a Cup of Cold Poison,' has been more successful with the audience than with its critics. Burlesque is, no doubt, overdone, and it is probable that a season of reaction has commenced. The caricature necessarily degenerates, and becomes broader and coarser with every experiment. Notwithstanding some good things, such as administering Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy' to Juliet as a narcotic, and South African port to Romeo for a death-draught, most of the parodies and puns were of too trivial a sort, and mere street jokes were too frequent. The author has also placed Shakespeare in the tomb of the Capulets, with Ethiopian serenaders and what-not; either by way of compliment to the immortal bard, or for the purpose of "chaffing" his gentle shade. It is desirable that young authors should be permitted by managers to enter the stage by other gates than that of the outworn extravaganzas; and we trust that the censures lavished on this production may lead to a stage reform much needed.

NEW ADELPHI.—A French burlesque, by MM. Dupin and Deincour, on M. Meyerbeer's 'Le Pardon de Plörmel,' has been translated by Mr. W. Brough for this theatre, under the title of 'Dinorah under Difficulties.' It gives occasion for Mr. Toole to represent a country manager with much truth and humour, and to copy the Shadow-dance in a manner which shows taste whilst it excites laughter.

OLYMPIC.—The burlesque of 'Medea' is revived here, and Mr. Robson is again shown in his greatness as a tragic caricaturist.

GRECIAN.—An original poetic play was produced on Monday at this theatre. It is entitled 'Agnolo Diara,' and called on the play-bills 'An Italian Romance in Three Chapters.' A monk, half-crazed with the action of the Canon Law, by which he with others had been compelled to part with the women they had irregularly married, is driven to desperation by the attempts made to deprive him of his daughter. A young nobleman and a profligate cardinal, who have plotted against him, get accidentally slain in the contest; the former by the monk himself, in a fit of frenzy, when he was unconscious of the act. A favourite pupil is accused of the crime, and is on the point of execution, when *Diara*, having recovered from a long attack of insanity, rushes to the place, and, by confessing the deed, rescues the beloved youth from death. The part of *Diara* was entrusted to Mr. Mead, who not only acted with great energy and effect, but looked the character remarkably well. Miss Amalie Conquest as *Veronica*, the monk's daughter, acted excellently. Mr. Sinclair

was also very effective as *Pietro*, whose devotion to his master leads him willingly to the guillotine rather than *Diara* should suffer. The new drama, which is in blank verse, was successful.

SURREY.—'The Patriot Spy' is the title of a new three-act drama produced at this theatre. The execution of *Egmont* forms a portion of the plot; and the rest is conducted by Robert van Artevelde, who is supposed to have survived the sacking of Ghent, and acted as secretary to, and spy on Alva, by the command of Philip the Second. At length Flanders rises against the tyranny, and headed by William of Orange, succeeds in uprooting the authority of Alva, who is slain by Robert van Artevelde. For this there is no historical authority; and the recklessness of invention displayed in the drama provokes frequently a smile, or a frown, according to the nature of the offence. Mr. Creswick, as the hero who, for the sake of his country, had sacrificed even his good name, made the most of the situations provided, and the piece, though very long, and deficient in female interest, is likely to run a moderate time. Another new piece followed, being an adaptation of 'Le Chevalier de St. George,' under the title of 'First Love.' The drama is reduced to two acts, and proved successful. The *Countess de Presle* was performed by Miss Edith Heraud, the *Chevalier* by Mr. Shepherd. The whole proved a very lively affair. Both pieces were placed on the boards with extensive stage accessories, and illustrated with much beautiful scenery.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—There are poor relations of whom one never hears the last—unlucky creatures who, somehow, never can "get on"—chimneys that will smoke—funeral cars that won't move—bells on which collected science has "sat," that crack at the seventh stroke of the clapper.—Here is the York organ again! It was built after the fire in the Minster, on the grandest and most costly scale; in professed rivalry of the foreign giants at Haarlem, Amsterdam, Weingarten and Fribourg; but it was built in the midst of as many discords as the Great Eastern, and twenty-three years ago these were argued out in the law courts, with great animation and at heavy expense. Somehow, all this did not give the Minster a good organ. It must needs be patched. Then, for years, it was in the hands of one who could not play on it—who would not see to its being kept in order, but who added to it a new stop, which was to be the wonder of all the Ridings—a *Tuba Mirabilis*.—Yet this did not make the monster a good instrument. Now we perceive by the local papers, that another 1,500*l.* is in the course of expenditure, for the purpose of setting matters to rights and perfecting the machine. Can any one mention what has been the original price of the grand organ in the Church of Ste.-Eustache, in Paris? also a new instrument, and a very noble one. It is vexatious that year after year these primal meddlings of the incompetent—these subsequent wasteful patchings-up of that which should have been given out complete—should subject us to the ridicule of other nations, who can do what we only talk about.—The interest of the money annually wanted away over like failures in this country, in obedience to the caprices of patrons, or the interests of those delighting in a job, would suffice for that which has been again and again advocated in this journal—a Government grant for Music.

The taste for commemoration or motive (to put it otherwise), as deciding our musical entertainments, grows in England. On Saturday last, the *Crystal Palace Concert* was in honour of Spohr; and its programme made up of his compositions.—The first concert of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* is to be devoted to a like object. 'The Last Judgment' will be performed; afterwards, the 'Requiem' of Mozart.—The funeral of the veteran composer, in his own town of Cassel, we may here say, took place, with all those solemnities which the Germans arrange so impressively—garlands on the coffin (some sent from far places), a eulogy spoken above the grave,—and performances of Beethoven's

'Funeral March,' and the burial chorus from Spohr's own 'Pietro von Abano'; which, though written for the theatre, is among the master's most serious music.

One or two recent musical appointments, overlooked when they were made, must be mentioned as completing the chronicle of the year. Herr E. Pauer has succeeded Mr. Cipriani Potter at the Academy of Music. Mr. J. Hullah has taken the place at the Charter House organ, long filled by Horsley.

There is now an established and independent orchestra of nearly seventy performers at Manchester, marshalled under the baton of M. Halle, whose subscription series of eighteen concerts began on the 2nd of this month, at the Free Trade Hall. We are assured by competent witnesses present on the occasion that the performance was an excellent one. M. Halle has a more tractable public than our metropolitan public; or he is less afraid of hazarding novelty than certain of his London brethren. The programme of this week's concert included the overture, 'Les Francs Juges,' by M. Berlioz.—During the winter, we believe, it is M. Halle's intention to produce some of Gluck's operatic music.

The Cecilian Mass chosen to be executed in Paris on the coming Saint's day, according to French custom, is that by M. Dietsch.

In place of his leaving Madrid, as had been announced, Signor Mario, we are now told, appeared the other evening in 'Il Trovatore' there, with the greatest success.

Though the case may not claim separate review for the moment, there is no mentioning the progress of the People's Edition of Moore's 'National Melodies,' now at their sixth number, without regretting the injury done to their effect by the change in the symphonies and accompaniments from the original ones "seen and approved" (as the French say) by the original lyrist and amateur-musician. Some of the most favourite songs are attenuated, others vulgarized by a process only explicable by the state of the copyright law—to a degree which is hardly to be expressed. For the sake of the credit of Moore, whether as writer for music or whether as an amateur of true and delicate taste, this must be put on record.

Madame Celeste has signed a treaty with Mr. Arnold; and the Lyceum Theatre, after being re-decorated, will open, under her management, on the 28th of this month.

A play, called 'Le Passé d'une Femme,' by MM. Lafont and Bechard, produced at the *Théâtre Odéon* in Paris, though unsuccessful, cannot be passed over, so peculiar is the nature of its invention. The heroine belongs to what may be called politely "the *Camellia genus*" of ladies. Originally a woman of good family, she has quarrelled with her husband, thrown propriety to the winds, and written a series of impassioned, morbid novels; in which her practice is well matched by theory. She has a daughter, who is entirely demoralized by reading the terrible tales written by her mother; and who in her turn marries, and takes to bad ways. In these the parent finds her chastisement. Few who are familiar with French society, French novels, and French memoirs can fail to be aware of the coarse and personal application of this drama, which can be made to known persons. Nothing much worse than such a serving up of private scandals, with "lamp-oil and orange-peel," can be imagined. Dr. Johnson was right when, on hearing that he was to be treated by Foote, after the fashion of Miss Chudleigh—who was put on the stage as *Lady Kitty Orocodile*—he sent out, purchased a thick oak cudgel, and armed with the said formidable threat, displayed himself conspicuously at the Little Theatre. But in this case we may fairly ask, "Who began the play?" Is there no *Thais* who has "led the way" by exhibiting dead or estranged persons in her novels, in order that all the world may recognize how she was wronged, and how base and selfish were the men of genius who wronged her?

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